

220 Persons Die In 2 Air Crashes In Spain, Canada

Two airplane crashes took the lives of 220 persons over the weekend.

In Spain, all 112 aboard a chartered British jetliner died Friday when the craft hit the Peak of the Needles, a mountain 32 miles north of Barcelona, where they had been bound on a flight from Manchester, England.

In Toronto, Ontario, all 108 persons aboard died today when a jet bound from Montreal to Los Angeles dropped an engine in a landing attempt and plummeted into a cornfield.

Pompidou, Brandt Reach Agreements

Plan to Coordinate Defense and Industry

BOON, July 5 (UPI)—French and West German government leaders agreed today to coordinate their defense, industrial, nuclear and space programs more closely.

French President Georges Pompidou and German Chancellor Willy Brandt also considered the possibility of giving each other a security guarantee to their economic policies can be better understood.

Mr. Pompidou and Mr. Brandt met here Friday and yesterday in the second of the two-day sessions of the Franco-German intergovernmental committee on defense, industry, nuclear and space.

Only the defense ministers were seated at the table, but they are meeting separately in the next few days to press their study of "security for the 70s."

The government leaders directed their defense ministers to work on the assumption that closer Franco-German military cooperation is necessary in the event of a general American withdrawal from Europe either unilaterally or as part of an agreement with Russia on mutual reduction of forces, spokesmen announced.

Mr. Brandt and Mr. Pompidou agreed on the necessity for closer cooperation between industries, particularly the medium and small ones, of their two countries.

Government delegates will sit in a future meeting of the Franco-German intergovernmental committee to arrange closer cooperation, that committee turns out to be a suitable institution, the chairman of commerce will be asked to come active in the field.

Contract law will be harmonized, taking it easier for companies in one country to establish subsidiaries in the other, the official spokesmen said.

Hans Leussink, German Minister of Education and Science, and Francois-Xavier Ortoli, French Minister of Scientific and Industrial Development, issued a joint statement on their talks.

Mr. Leussink and Mr. Ortoli continued their discussion of the possibility of German-French cooperation in the construction of nuclear reactors and of high-temperature and fast-breeding reactors, their statement said.

In anticipation of the European space conference in Brussels July 3-24, the two science ministers agreed on the necessity of developing communication satellites and launchers.

Mr. Pompidou and Mr. Brandt and their foreign ministers spent several hours reviewing developments within the European Economic Community and Germany's attempt to negotiate a new relationship with Moscow, Warsaw and East Berlin.

Mr. Pompidou said he admired Mr. Brandt's "courage and sense of the realities" in undertaking the negotiations on nonaggression pacts. Mr. Brandt said his band was strengthened by the moral and political support of France.

2 Bombs Turn Up at Airport In Frankfurt

FRANKFURT, West Germany, July 5 (Reuters)—Police today found two bombs at Frankfurt airport. The discoveries were accompanied by an anonymous telephone call to the Spanish Iberia Airlines that a bomb would explode aboard one of their planes. No bombs were found on Spanish planes.

Police said they were first alerted by passers-by who saw smoke flowing from a luggage locker in the airport lobby. They found a steel container, an unexploded bomb, shortly afterwards flames shot out of a waste basket, touched off by an explosive, police said.

Mass Burial

BARCELONA, July 5 (UPI)—The 112 victims of the British jetliner crash in the Montseny Mountains were buried today in a mass grave at Arbacia, the small Spanish farming village nearest the scene of the disaster.

The 108 British tourists and crew of seven died at dusk Friday when the Dan-Air Co.'s chartered Comet exploded against the side of a 5,000-foot mountain after disappearing from radar screens at Barcelona airport.

It had been starting an approach run to the airport, where the four-engine jet was carrying 108 people and three older children were to depart for a vacation on the Costa Brava. Most of them were from Britain's industrial area of Lancashire.

The decision to bury the victims at Arbacia was reached by a Spanish judge.

"This is normal procedure in Spain," a spokesman said. "They do not allow bodies to be kept for more than 24 hours, for hygienic reasons."

A British investigation team early today found the plane's black box electronic device that records an aircraft's performance.

In London, a Dan-Air spokesman said the plane underwent a thorough overhaul on Thursday and added the crash was "the first in the company's history."

Canada Tragedy

TORONTO, July 5 (Reuters)—All 108 persons aboard an Air Canada DC-8 jetliner were killed at 2:05 a.m. today when it plunged into a cornfield as it prepared to land at International Airport here.

The death toll was made up of 98 passengers, including two infants—and the crew of nine. Twenty-two Air Canada employees were among the passengers.

Ontario provincial police reported that one engine of the big jet burst into flames in the air and fell off.

Most of the passengers were Americans returning home from the Fourth of July holiday weekend.

This was the second worst air disaster in Canada's history. Another Air Canada DC-8 crashed on Nov. 28, 1963, near Santa Theresa, Quebec, killing all 118 aboard.

6 Die in Alaska

MOGATE, Alaska, July 5 (UPI)—A chartered DC-3 airliner carrying 27 persons crashed shortly after takeoff Friday from this small village about 250 miles west-northwest of Anchorage. Six persons were killed and 21 survived.

3,000 Belfast Women Defy Curfew to Aid Besieged Area

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, July 5 (AP)—A singing relief column of 3,000 women pushed military barriers aside today and carried food into the Roman Catholic Falls Road district, littered with rubble from weekend rioting that left five dead.

The women, mostly Protestant, walked silently as the women-Roman Catholics from other parts of Belfast—marched in their Sunday best and kitchen aprons into the blackened and bullet-marked riot area.

Troops had imposed a curfew sealing off the area Friday night during renewed street fighting stemming from grudges between Northern Ireland's Roman Catholics and Protestants. Some Falls Road housewives, barred from stores outside the district, were running low on rations.

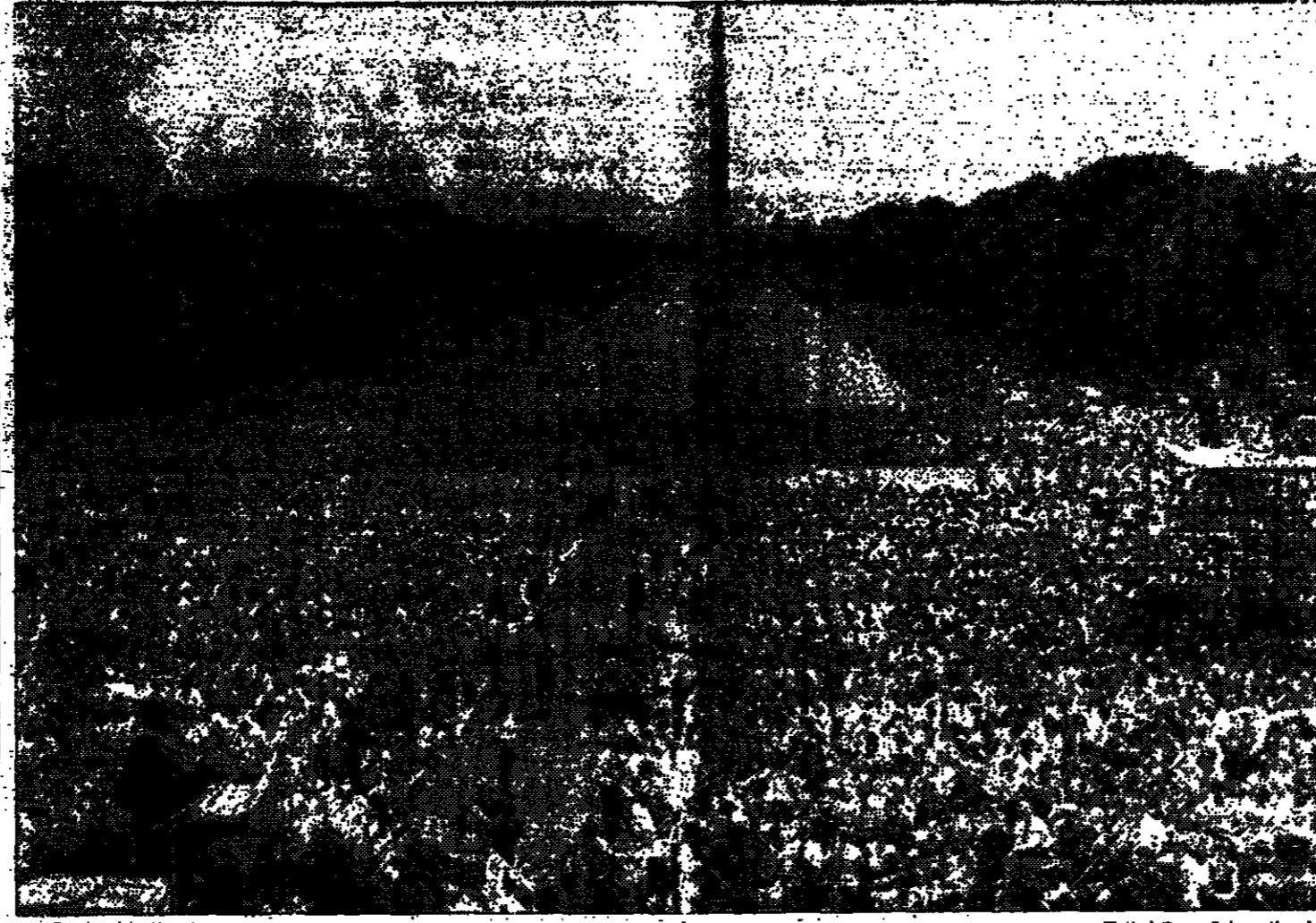
"We shall not be moved," the women sang, waving bottles of milk, loaves of bread and paper bags filled with food. They marched out again half an hour later.

12 Persons Killed

Twelve persons have been killed in two weekends of rioting in the province's capital. Protestants were not involved in the latest outbreak, which began after troops discovered a cache of arms in the Roman Catholic district.

The women made a second symbolic food march into the area later in the day, after the military curfew had been eased.

It was the second time that Belfast women had made major peace efforts.



'HONOR AMERICA DAY'—The Rev. Billy Graham addressing crowd from in front of the Lincoln Memorial.

Sihanouk Gets Death In Absentia

By Sydney H. Schanberg

PHNOM PENH, Cambodia, July 5 (UPI)—Prince Norodom Sihanouk, former chief of state of Cambodia, now living in Peking, was sentenced to death by firing squad today by a Cambodian military tribunal which deliberated for only 45 minutes.

In addition to the death sentence, Sihanouk was stripped of his Cambodian nationality and his property. The property of his wife, Monique, and her family was also confiscated by the government.

The death sentence was as predictable as the treason trial itself, which lasted three days and produced not a single witness in defense of the 47-year-old prince.

Although the sweltering courtroom was filled with over 100 spectators today, unlike the first two days of the trial, when no spectators were present, there was no reaction whatsoever when the judgment of guilty on all nine charges was read by the presiding judge.

Sihanouk was found guilty of endangering Cambodia's security by betraying the country to its enemies, the North Vietnamese, and Viet Cong, with whom the present government of Premier Lon Nol has been at war almost from the time it ousted Sihanouk March 18.

The flamboyant former chief of state was also accused of sabotaging the economy by imposing exorbitant taxes on business and then siphoning off much of the money for his own personal gain and amusement.

Sihanouk was charged with "betraying the country to its enemies" and "sabotaging the economy." He was also charged with "betraying the country to its enemies" and "sabotaging the economy."

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

A Little Tear Gas and 34 Arrests 350,000 Turn Out in D.C. For 'Honor America Day'

By John Herbers

WASHINGTON, July 5 (UPI)—Thousands of persons of various political persuasions turned out here yesterday for Honor America Day and, in July 4th pageantry and confrontation, expressed both the divisions and promises of the United States on its 194th birthday.

Most of those who came were nonpolitical middle-American families who wish to restore the old-fashioned faith in God and country. They cheered loudly and waved flags when evangelist Billy Graham, standing on the steps of the Lincoln Memorial, said:

"Let the world know that the vast majority of us still proudly sing, 'My country 'tis of thee, sweet land of liberty.'"

But those whose slogan is "America—Love it or leave it" and the most alienated of the young leftist radicals also were out, in relatively small numbers, arguing with one another and reminding the majority of the deep divisions that the war in Vietnam has left in the society.

350,000 Turn Out

A crowd estimated by both the municipal police and the U.S. park police at 350,000 covered the grounds of the Washington Monument last night for an all-star show led by Bob Hope. Most of the spectators in the crowd did not know of violent clashes between police and young dissidents which occurred throughout the three-hour show.

The police fired more than a dozen tear-gas canisters on the edge of the crowd and arrested at least 34 persons. At least 20 policemen were injured.

Earlier, the youths, who had been snuffing with the police in the afternoon, had turned over several trucks and spotlights and dumped them into the Reflecting Pool in front of the Lincoln Memorial.

No Polio Deaths In U.S. During '69

WASHINGTON, July 5 (UPI)—So far as the National Communicable Disease Center has been able to learn, there was not a single death from polio in the United States last year. The zero score is the first since regular polio surveillance began in 1955, according to the center's weekly publication, Morbidity and Mortality.

Experts at the Public Health Service Center in Atlanta said that it was extremely unlikely that there was ever a year totally free of polio deaths before vaccines against infection were introduced during the mid-1950s.

Also in 1969, the weekly publication reported, there were only 19 cases of paralytic polio.

The special day, organized by supporters of President Nixon, began with an interfaith religious service at the Lincoln Memorial. The police estimated the crowd at more than 10,000, far less than the scores of thousands who had attended civil-rights and peace rallies.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

U.S., Saigon Urge Their Allies To Rush Help to Cambodians

By Tad Szulc

SAIGON, July 5 (UPI)—The United States and South Vietnam joined today in an appeal to their allies in the Indochina war to provide urgent aid to Cambodia as concern grew here over the fate of the regime of Premier Lon Nol.

The pleas on Cambodia's behalf by U.S. Secretary of State William P. Rogers and South Vietnamese Premier Tran Thien Kiem brought no immediate response from the four other members of the Allied Nations' Ministerial Conference, which is holding its annual meeting here. The four are Thailand, South Korea, Australia, and New Zealand.

U.S. officials said that Thailand, which had been counted upon to dispatch ground combat troops to Cambodia, has so far reached no "political decision" to do so.

Speaking at the inaugural session of the allied conference this morning, Premier Kiem said of the effort to rally international support for Cambodia, "There is no country in the world which deserves it better."

Mr. Rogers, who spoke at the afternoon session, was reported to have urged the allied governments to give "serious thought" to what they could do to help Cambodia. He told the allied ministers that the U.S. planned to keep up its air strikes against the Communist forces in Cambodia and to provide military and economic aid.

Communist Reluctant

The conference's communiqué was limited, however, to the statement that the ministers "suggested that the free nations examine what assistance they could give to Cambodia in response to its requests."

On Vietnam, the conference pronounced itself satisfied with "the steady improvement of the military situation."

Underlying the presence of Mr. Rogers in Saigon, however, was the evident concern of top South Vietnamese leaders that following the Cambodian operation the Nixon administration might move toward new concessions to North Vietnam to get the Paris peace talks off dead center.

Peace Initiatives

U.S. officials said today that in discussions between Mr. Rogers and President Nguyen Van Thieu yesterday the two governments agreed on the desirability of exploring any new initiatives to accelerate the negotiating process.

In comments yesterday the sources had said Mr. Rogers and Mr. Thieu had reached no decision on whether such new initiatives are desirable.

U.S. officials quoted Mr. Rogers as telling the conference that the new exploration is being undertaken to make it clear that the "onus for the failure in the negotiations" is on the Communist side.

Egyptians Claim Two Phantoms, Israelis Admit 1

By Raymond H. Anderson

CAIRO, July 5 (UPI)—According to an Egyptian military spokesman, two more of Israel's force of supersonic Phantom fighter-bombers were shot down today over the central sector of the Suez Canal and two crewmen were captured.

In Tel Aviv Israeli officials conceded the loss of one Phantom. In the last five days Egyptian anti-aircraft troops along the embattled waterway have reported downing or hitting 11 Israeli planes.

Last Tuesday two Phantoms were shot down and three of the four crewmen captured. The fourth was reported to have been rescued by helicopter.

The same night, Cairo said that its anti-aircraft forces had also brought down two Skyhawk fighter-bombers over the canal.

On Thursday a Skyhawk was reported "hit" during raids along the canal. On Friday, two Israeli planes were reported to have been hit, and another two were reported hit yesterday.

Israeli aircraft reported in Egyptian communiqués as "hit" are not considered as confirmed kills.

Cairo's spokesman said the two Phantoms were brought down this afternoon during an attack by 19 enemy planes. The communiqué did not specify the nature of the target nor the type of weapons used against the aircraft.

Bombed for Weeks

The Israeli Air Force has been bombing the Suez Canal combat zone heavily for weeks with the announced objective of obstructing the installation of stronger defenses in the zone, especially missiles.

The downing of the Phantoms, which are capable of speeds in excess of 1,400 miles an hour, appeared to experts to be the work of missiles rather than conventional anti-aircraft guns.

The downing of Phantoms has been a matter of special significance and satisfaction to the Egyptians, who were worried last fall and winter about coping with the swift, 1,000-mile-range fighter-bombers.

U.S. Deliveries

Israel has been receiving Phantoms from the United States at a rate about four a month. Under the original schedule, the last of the planes were to be delivered in October, but the deliveries have been speeded up and will be completed this month.

Although the Nixon administration has delayed the announcement of a decision on further sales of Phantoms and Skyhawks to Israel pending the outcome of current peace efforts, Arab officials appear convinced that Israel ultimately will receive the planes.

Before the attack by the Phantoms this afternoon, 24 other Israeli planes were reported to have struck targets along the western shore of the canal.

Grenade Thrown at Bus

TEL AVIV, July 5 (UPI)—An Arab woman was wounded this morning when a hand grenade was thrown at an Israeli bus traveling from Beersheba to the Gaza Strip.

A UPI correspondent aboard the bus said the grenade exploded behind the bus as it traveled through the strip to Gaza.

Yesterday small-arms fire from Lebanese territory wounded three soldiers of an Israeli patrol in the Metulla area, an Israeli military spokesman said.

Ground as well as air fighting occurred yesterday along the Suez Canal.

An Egyptian spokesman in Cairo reported an artillery barrage on Israeli troops across the northern sector of the canal.

He said Egyptian big guns opened fire against Israeli troops across the waterway when six Israeli tanks and armored vehicles attempted to take advanced positions.

Nixon, Parents Lead Top 10 In Poll of U.S. Teen-Agers

NEW YORK, July 5 (UPI)—A nationwide poll of high school students to determine the ten most popular Americans with the teenage set indicated that the much-publicized youth revolt against the establishment may be exaggerated, a computer school reveals.

President Nixon was the overwhelming first choice with mom and dad second and Bob Hope a close third. Not a single hippie, yippie or long-haired protester placed among the top ten.

The survey by the Electronic Computer Programming Institute was conducted among 4,000 juniors and seniors in high schools across the country. The students were asked to list the ten living Americans they most respected and were given 300 names of well-known persons in such fields as politics, sports, entertainment and science. In addition, they were permitted to write in any living American not on the prepared list.

Parents, the second choice among the students, were not on the list. Teachers, ranked sixth in popularity, were another "write-in" selection.

Despite the apparent vote of confidence in the establishment, the words "no choice" appeared frequently enough to include it among the top ten. "No choice" came in seventh.

The winners in order of popularity were:

Richard M. Nixon.
Parents.
Bob Hope.
Neil Armstrong.
Edward M. Kennedy.
Teachers.
No choice.
Billy Graham.
Spiro Agnew.
Bill Cosby.

Mr. Cosby, the popular television and nightclub entertainer, was the only black on the list of winners.

Gallup Poll

Civilian Service Is Favored As Alternative to U.S. Draft

By George Gallup

PRINCETON, N.J., July 5.—Americans overwhelmingly favor a proposed bill that would replace the present military draft with a National Service System and allow young men to choose civilian service as an alternative to military service, a recent survey indicates. The bill, recently introduced by ten members of Congress, would actually provide young men with three options: To volunteer for military service; or to volunteer for civilian service; or to take their chances on being drafted under a lottery system.

Birchers Urge U.S. Victory in Vietnam War

By Donald Janson

BOSTON, July 5 (NYT).—Several hundred John Birch Society members and other ultra-conservatives celebrated the Fourth of July with "win-the-war" rhetoric in the flag-embellished mess hall of the Statler-Hilton Hotel yesterday.

The gathering was the eighth annual New England Rally for God, Family and Country. Principal speakers were listed as Col. Lawrence B. Bunker, a charter member of the Birch Society and its national council, and Mrs. Harold M. McCann, Birch chapter leader in Dedham, Mass.

Col. Bunker, former aide to the late Gen. Douglas MacArthur, said in an interview that the rally was "more patriotic" than yesterday's Honor America observance in Washington because "we do not have just parades and entertainment but a series of seminars to bring people up to date on the important issues."

Rather than seminars, the meetings at the four-day rally which began Thursday were lectures.

Typical were the subjects of Charles E. Smith, Negro member of the Birch Society from Watts, the ghetto area of Los Angeles, who told about 400 listeners that the civil rights and black power movements were part of a Communist plot to take over the country, and the Rev. William S. McBride of Glendale, Calif., who said the Communist timetable for world conquest in 1973 had been delayed by American efforts in Vietnam, but only to 1975.

The current issue of American Opinion, on sale at one of a dozen Birch Society exhibit booths on the mezzanine, informed the patriots that Communist control of government and all other aspects of American life had increased since last year from 70 to 80 percent.

Among the 61 exhibitors was Mr. McBride's Voice of Americanism Organization, which sponsors a radio news analysis program that a brochure describes as "the nation's hardest hitting patriotic program."

Mace Sold at Rally
The Voice of Americanism booth sold visitors attending the rally not only right-wing books and bumper stickers but Mace, black-jack-length police flashlights, and heavy, black metal glue sticks advertised as having "two business ends" that "allow the man using it to strike forward as well as back."

Not all of the country's conservative groups that have had exhibits at the rally in the past were willing to do so this year.

Daniel Rios, Jr., chairman of the Massachusetts chapter of Young Americans for Freedom, said that he declined the invitation of the sponsors this year.

"It is not proper to sell Mace and blackjacks," he said in an interview.

Contentions Questioned
He said that YAF disagreed with the Birch Society and its "panel of experts" on such "exaggerated and unsubstantiated" contentions as that the nation was 80 to 90 percent Communist controlled.

Most of all, he said, the Massachusetts and national offices of YAF are "repulsed" by the rally's selection of Gov. Lester Maddox of Georgia as the featured speaker for the concluding lecture session today.

He said that YAF, which claims the largest dues-paying membership of any organization on college campuses, considers Gov. Maddox and Gov. George C. Wallace of Alabama, another favorite at the rally, to be racists.



CHAIN REACTION—About 250,000 tons of grain was spilled Thursday in Newton, N.C., when a storage silo exploded, taking 31 of 35 other silos along with it.

As Cities and Farms Decline

U.S. Census Shows Suburbs Are Growing

By Jack Rosenthal

WASHINGTON, July 5 (NYT).

The first dim outlines of the 1970 census are now coming into focus, and they confirm what demographers and politicians have predicted.

The population of central cities and farm areas is stagnant or declining. Suburban and Western states are gaining numbers dramatically.

Preliminary population figures are now complete for 29 states. These figures are only suggestive, since they include none of the five largest states and only two of the 15 largest. A full preliminary count is still weeks away.

But movement from old to new, from cities to suburbs and from farm states to Western states is already evident in a compilation of data by The New York Times of the past regional and national census bureau offices.

The fact that such changes had been predicted has not lessened their impact. In political terms alone, that impact promises to be substantial.

More Texans

There are now, for example, 1.4 million more Texans than there were ten years ago—an increase of nearly 15 percent—and this is sure to give Texas another seat in the House of Representatives.

Arizona and Colorado have gained population approximately three times faster than the 9.4 percent gain recorded in all the 29 states for which figures are now available. Such increases also will have to be accounted for in the decennial reapportionment of the House.

The mushrooming of suburbs, particularly in comparison with their hub cities, is apparent from five metropolitan areas for which figures are available, Birmingham, Denver, Minneapolis-St. Paul, Omaha and Milwaukee.

Shrinking Cities

Since 1960, these five central city areas have lost 87,000 in population, an aggregate drop of about 3 percent. In the same period the metropolitan areas around these cities grew by a combined total of 887,000, an increase of 44 percent.

The suburban areas, once substantially smaller, now have exceeded or come close to the cities in population. The most dramatic example is Minneapolis-St. Paul.

In 1960, the twin central cities had 796,000 people, compared with 686,000 in the suburban areas. Now the central cities have 741,000, compared with 1.1 million in the suburbs.

The parallel decline in rural areas is evident from a tabulation of figures for Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Mississippi, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota and West Virginia.

Since 1960 these states' combined population has dropped 400,000—5 percent—to 15.3 million.

Rural Decline

Almost all the 29 states, whether predominantly rural or not, showed declining population in rural areas—or at least far smaller gains than in metropolitan areas.

Dutch Attaché Waives Immunity, Is Cleared
LONDON, July 5 (UPI).—A Dutch Embassy air attaché, Daniel Goedhuis, who asked his government to waive his diplomatic immunity so he could stand trial on a charge of causing death by dangerous driving, was cleared last week of the charge by a jury at Nottingham.

Mr. Goedhuis was accused of having caused the death of David Johnson, a 22-year-old medical student, when the attaché's car collided with Mr. Johnson's on a highway. The jury, after being out for 2 1/2 hours, returned a verdict of not guilty.

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BOAC in N.Y. Bombed
NEW YORK, July 5 (AP).—A Molotov cocktail was hurled against the entrance of the British Overseas Airways Corporation (BOAC) offices at 530 Fifth Ave. early Saturday morning, police said.

AMERICAN STUDENTS IN LONDON MEET EUROPE TODAY?
Lecture: "Modern European Arts" by Betty Spetkova, M.A.
Followed by discussion.
10:30 a.m., Tuesday, July 7.
International Student House,
14 Park Crescent, London, W.1.
(Great Portland Street underground station).

Bundy Urges Universities To Shun Violence and Politics

By M. A. Farber

NEW YORK, July 5 (NYT).

McGeorge Bundy, president of the Ford Foundation and a former dean at Harvard University, has urged American universities to keep themselves free of violence and political partisanship and to combine devotion to learning with wider concern for the entire academic community.

Looking back at Harvard in the 1950s and ahead at universities in general, Mr. Bundy wrote in the quarterly Daedalus. "The time has passed when the academic man who did his own thing well has done enough."

"The extraordinary freedom that the great universities have accorded their members now requires a new level of responsible participation in the life of the institutions as a whole," he asserted in the article, published last week. "Excellence that does not connect it."

Racial Battle Erupts at Prison In Philadelphia
PHILADELPHIA, July 5 (AP).—Eighty prisoners and six guards were injured yesterday in what police described as a racially inspired battle in a state prison here.

Fifty prisoners, most of them white, were treated for minor cuts and bruises received in the three-hour melee in the dining area of Holmesburg Prison, police said. Another 30 prisoners and the six guards were taken to area hospitals. Police say the battle broke out when a black prisoner punched a white guard.

"The black prisoners just turned on the white prisoners then," police commissioner Frank Rizzo said. He personally took command of the more than 350 police called to the 74-year-old prison in northeast Philadelphia.

Many were stabbed and hacked with knives, forks and meat cleavers taken from the dining and kitchen areas. Mr. Rizzo said one black inmate hacked off the hand of a white prisoner with a meat cleaver. He said a guard then fired a shotgun at the black inmate.

"We know him," Mr. Rizzo said, "he's the one filled with buckshot."

Assassin, Victim Buried Same Day After Iraq Killing
BEIRUT, July 5 (UPI).—The assassin and his victim were buried today—the one in ignominy, the other with honors.

The assassin, 25-year-old Mousa Ahmad Hamid, an Iraqi University student, was hanged in Basra, Southern Iraq, early today on orders issued by a "revolutionary council."

The victim, 41-year-old, American-educated Khalil al-Taleb, was president of Basra University. The student burst into Mr. al-Taleb's office yesterday and argued about his examination result. Then he took his pistol out and started shooting.

Mr. al-Taleb, a one-time cultural attaché at the Iraqi Embassy in Washington, was fatally wounded. His body was flown to Baghdad and given an impressive funeral attended by Education Minister Soud Khalil.

A three-man revolutionary court was created immediately after the incident and flown to Basra. It tried the student in proceedings broadcast live by Basra television before sentencing him to death. The sentence was promptly ratified by President Ahmed Hassan al-Bakr.

Street People's Parade Ends in Berkeley Riot
BERKELEY, California, July 5 (UPI).—A band of 150 "street people" rampaged through downtown Berkeley under a Viet Cong flag last night, smashing windows and throwing rocks and bottles at police.

The marchers were dispersed by a force of 50 policemen who confronted them after they had burned Telegraph Avenue into a shambles. Five blocks near the University of California campus were cordoned off by police.

The violence began about 9 a.m. when a band of "street people" who had been holding a wine-drinking party since mid-afternoon began parading under the Viet Cong flag. The group picked up more demonstrators as they passed Wildcat Park, where radicals were holding a Fourth of July "Liberation Day" rally.

Youths Rampage
RUSSELLS POINT, Ohio, July 5 (UPI).—A 9 p.m. curfew was clamped on this west central Ohio resort community last night after several hundred youths went on a stone-throwing rampage for the second straight night. Several bonfires were set and police reported sniper fire.

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U.S. MODEL—PONTIAC 304
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First-come, first-served basis.
Direct shipment arranged.
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CARS OVERSEAS
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235 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Rock Festival Wears Out Thousands

Crowd of 500,000 In Georgia Dwindles

BYRON, Ga., July 5 (UPI).

Thousand of youths, apparently exhausted from two days of hard rock, drugs and staggering heat, headed for home on the third and final day of the Atlanta International Pop Festival—perhaps the last of its kind they will ever see.

More than 500,000 persons crowded around the festival area last night. Chagrined promoters tore down their ticket booths and declared the festival free to all to prevent violence.

It was apparently bigger than last summer's Woodstock Festival. Only about 100,000 appeared to be planning to stay for tonight's final hours of music. They wandered in, many topless and some entirely nude—around the 300-acre soybean patch, stuffing garbage into plastic bags and cooling off under open showers while a wizen guro intoned the wisdom of the East into a microphone.

Festival organizers said the action of about 14,000 youths who gathered at the gates Saturday and started chanting "In, in, in" may end the rock festival phenomenon in the country. The festival was thrown open but promoter Alex Cooley said, "This will kill pop festivals as we know them. Money is a basic need."

Announcement of a medical emergency due to drug overdoses last night appeared to have been misleading. Dr. Joseph Hertel, acting as head of the physicians who volunteered their services here, sent a message to his headquarters asking for state and federal aid and urging the festival be declared a "medical disaster area" because of drug abuses.

But other doctors agreed with one who said, "We haven't seen anything we couldn't handle." They said Dr. Hertel became concerned when ambulances were unable to cut through the gigantic traffic jam to evacuate persons with injuries that couldn't be treated in the six medical tents set up around the area.

Two helicopters from Fort Benning were brought in to make the evacuations. None of the evacuations was due to drug overdoses. They included a number of severe cuts from broken glass, broken bones from falls, and one youth who shot himself through the hand with a pistol.

Turning to the needs of universities in general in the 1970s, Mr. Bundy advocated, among other things, the following:

● A shift away from the "deeply corrupting use of the college as an escape from the draft."

● An easing of transfers from university to university.

● Adherence to a belief that "the freedom of the student cannot be allowed to replace the freedom of the faculty" to learn and to teach.

● Establishment of confidence in the university "as a corporate citizen which, in the service of its purpose of learning, does not neglect its obligation to its neighbors."

Mr. Bundy said he believes the violence that has racked universities in the last five years "is almost surely a passing phenomenon," chiefly because the academic community "as a whole" will oppose violence as it heals wounds and makes changes.

ACLU Picks Director For Kent State Suits
COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 5 (AP).—The American Civil Liberties Union yesterday announced it has appointed a full-time director to head a task force of lawyers preparing cases involving incidents at Kent State University.

ACLU Executive Director Benson Wolman said the job would be handled by Mike Gettner, Ohio State University law professor specializing in criminal law, civil suits and trial procedure.

Fire in Times Square
NEW YORK, July 5 (AP).—A four-alarm fire gutted several businesses in a three-story brick building at Broadway and 43rd Street in New York City's Times Square early today. Two firemen were injured.

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Last 4 British 'Ghost Ships' Are Abandoned in Suez Canal

CAIRO, July 5 (Reuters).—The last of the British "ghost ships" left the Suez Canal today, and four ships stranded there since the 1967 Arab-Israeli war were finally abandoned.

The lighters Port Invercargill (10,500 tons), Scottish Star (10,000 tons), Lampos (8,500 tons) and Agapenor (7,500 tons) lay forlorn and silent at anchor tonight, unlikely ever to sail again.

The canal's deputy named Bitter Lake will probably become a graveyard for the British vessels and ten other ships trapped at the same time.

With daily air and artillery battles raging more fiercely every day across the waterway, the vessels deteriorating and no hope whatever of the canal being cleared, the owners finally called it a day.

The departure by air for Britain of the last four skeleton crews from the Port Invercargill and Scottish Star marked the end of a three-year battle to keep the ships manned and ready to sail.

Precarious Life
Teams of seamen from Britain and seven other countries with

ships stranded in the lake have lived precariously since 1967 between the Israeli and Egyptian lines.

They served three-month spells, relieving the tedium of blistering summer heat or winter sandstorms with film shows, deck football, beer and darts. There were regattas and fishing contests.

But the escalation of the conflict between Israel and Egypt last year put an end to the holiday atmosphere.

Since then the men's position has become increasingly dangerous. Shells have fallen a few hundred yards away.

The seamen have watched jet dogfights and bombing raids. They saw the first Israeli plane shot down by a SAM-2 missile.

"Total Losses"
The Blue Funnel Line's Melampus and Agapenor were the first constructive losses by the insurers. Now the Port Invercargill and Scottish Star, shackled together, have been left. Polish and Czechoslovak sailors will step aboard occasionally to take a look at them.

Any hope of getting the ships out to sea has been virtually abandoned. The Israelis agreed early in 1968 to allow the canal's southern exit to be cleared. When the Egyptians began surveying the northern channel, too, the Israeli fired. Thus the first and last effort to clear the canal ended amid recriminations.

And, as the last Britons flew home today, an embassy official said, "It's a pity to see them go. It's the end of a strange little era."

Papers Shut Down In Italy as Fiat Lays Off 16,000

ROME, July 5 (UPI).—Italy endured its fifth newspaperless day today and faced a sharp drop in car production tomorrow as a summer strike was built up.

The newspaper strikes started Wednesday, when printers began a three-day walkout, which was followed yesterday by a newsman's strike. The newsmen returned to work today but publishers cancelled tomorrow's editions. Printers were to join a general strike of all Italian workers on Tuesday.

In Turin, the giant Fiat car company and its subsidiary, Auto-branchi, ordered more than 16,000 workers laid off starting tomorrow, the companies said that the action was necessary because wildcat strikes by a few hundred men had dried up supplies of car engines.

The major labor federations spoke out against "pseudo-revolutionary" labor activities which, they said, threatened to divide the labor movement.

Greek Newspaper Raps N.Y. Times Editorial on Aid

ATHENS, July 5 (NYT).—Nea Politika, a Greek newspaper, often reflects the thinking of the military-backed regime, today sharply criticized a recent New York Times editorial on U.S. arms aid to Greece. (The editorial appeared in the International Herald Tribune July 3.)

The Greek newspaper's comment appeared on Page One under a seven-column headline, "What The New York Times Does Not Know."

It declared: "The Times is wrongly informed if it believes the survival of the (Premier George) Papadopoulos regime depends on \$40 million of American aid."

"We can categorically assure them that even without this aid the Greek regime is and will remain unshakable, because it is not based on foreign aid. It is based on the omnipotent united will of the people and the army."

Mrs. Politika took The Times to task for suggesting that some future Greek government might resent the U.S. military aid to the present regime.

It said that "a government hostile to the revolution, which would want to punish the Americans for supporting Greece under the present regime, will never come to power."

Border Treaty Hailed by Poles, East Germans

ZGORZELEC, Poland, July 5 (AP).—Poland and East Germany today celebrated their 20-year-old border treaty and attacked West German "chauvinistic demagogues" who oppose Chancellor Willy Brandt's political talks with East European nations.

Attending a political rally in this border town to honor the Zgorzelec agreement were Polish Premier Jozef Cyrankiewicz and East German Premier Willi Stoph.

"The bus and cry unleashed in West Germany against the government of Chancellor Brandt in connection with his taking up talks with Poland, the Soviet Union and the German Democratic Republic, is proof that the forces of revisionism and revenge are by no means giving up," said Mr. Cyrankiewicz.

Mr. Stoph said that certain circles in West Germany were striving to revise the outcomes of World War II. These persons, he said, refused to recognize the Oder-Neisse border which forms Poland's western frontier with East Germany.

Blasts Hit Irish, British Embassies

PARIS, July 5 (UPI).—Bomb blasts wrecked the porter's quarters of the Irish Embassy in Paris today and damaged the iron door of a British Embassy garage in a nearby street.

Nobody was injured in the explosions in the narrow streets near the Arc de Triomphe, but dozens of neighboring windows were smashed.

Row Over W. German Entry Halts Berlin Film Festival

BERLIN, July 5 (Reuters).—The Berlin Film Festival broke up today—two days early—following an unprecedented row over the festival jury's opposition to film showing the rape and murder of a Vietnamese girl by American soldiers in Vietnam.

West Berlin's senator for culture, Werner Stein, called off the remainder of the festival, which was not due to end until Tuesday.

The move came after growing pressure from film delegations, critics and journalists against a temporary settlement of the crisis last night, when it was decided that the heavily criticized nine-member international jury should resume its work today.

The president of the jury is the veteran Hollywood film director George Stevens.

The jury opposed the film saying it violated in a tactless manner the festival's spirit, which is to serve international understanding.

The festival selection committee and its organizers maintained, however, that the film did not offend any participating nation, while its producer withdrew it in protest again the jury's intervention.

The jury was attacked as political censors, not only by other film delegations which threatened to withdraw their entries, but also by a dissident jury member, Dusan Makaveiev, a Yugoslav film director.

The film in question was "O.K.", the debut of young West German director Michael Verhoeven, who based it on reports from Vietnam by an American journalist, Daniel Lang.

Mr. Stein, who hurried from West Germany to help save the festival, discussed the crisis last night with the jury and the two main organizers, who both offered their resignations.

After several discussions, Mr. Stein told the jury to continue its work and asked the festival director, Alfred Bauer, and Walter Schmieding, chief of all Berlin cultural festivals, to remain in office until the end of the festival on Tuesday.

The jury agreed, but the settlement was opposed by leftist festival participants and their outside supporters. They said they would occupy, if necessary, one of the festival theaters to discuss the situation.

Bonn Law Gives Unwed Mothers Baby's Custody

BONN, July 5 (NYT).—A law went into effect this week making illegitimate children the wards initially of their unmarried mothers rather than wards of the state.

Proponents of the law had fought doggedly for it in the Bundestag for years, armed with the accumulated evidence of sociologists that unmarried mothers, as a group, treated their children neither better nor worse than married mothers did.

It is now up to the mothers of illegitimate children in West Germany to determine how to bring up their children and where to educate them.

Until now, the juvenile authorities in each West German state had the last word. Now, if the authorities think a child is being neglected or mishandled, they have to go to court to get permission to step in. But they can do this with legitimate children, too.

The children fare better under the new law, which specifies their inheritance rights more clearly than laws in the past. They are the same for illegitimate children as they are for the legitimate ones.

The fathers, once their identity has been established, fare less well. In the past, they were required to pay support according to the needs of the child. Now the fathers will have to pay support according to their means.

Ireland Accepts Meat on Friday

DUBLIN, July 5 (AP).—The Roman Catholic Church in Ireland announced Friday that beginning yesterday Catholics may eat meat every day of the year except Ash Wednesday and Good Friday.

The announcement caught Irish Roman Catholics by surprise. Until now, only travelers to Ireland and Irish traveling outside the country were absolved from the discipline.

The decision brings the Irish Church into line with those in other European countries.

Libya Seizes Distributing Oil Firms

Producers Unaffected
By Nationalization

TRIPOLI, Libya, July 5 (AP).—The Libyan revolutionary government last night nationalized all four oil distributing companies in the country.

Oil production, in the hands of some 30 big foreign companies, was not affected.

The Revolutionary Command Council announced that the four oil distributing companies were taken over by the Libyan National Oil Corp., which will handle all import, sale and distribution of oil products, including butane gas.

The companies whose assets, installations, storage and distribution facilities were taken over were the al-Sell Co., the Shell-Libya Co., Esso Standard Marketing Division and the Petro Libia Co.

Consumption of oil products is not great in Libya, a country of under two million population. The government realizes a billion dollars a year from foreign sale of its desert oil by the big foreign companies whose production operations were not affected by the nationalization.

The government is to set up a special commission to decide on compensation of the companies for their nationalized assets.

The Libyan National Oil Corp. will form a temporary committee to take charge of the assets of the four companies and administer their operations.



Harold S. Vanderbilt, who died Saturday, is shown in his Newport, R.I., home in front of a painting of himself at the wheel during one of 14 America's Cup races he sailed.

Originated Contract Bridge

H.S. Vanderbilt, Yachtsman, Financier, Dies

NEWPORT, R.I., July 5 (NYT).—Harold Stirling Vanderbilt, famous yachtsman, originator of contract bridge and former railroad financier, died yesterday at his home here two days before his 88th birthday.

Mr. Vanderbilt, who returned last month from his winter home at Manalapan, Fla., had not been ill. A family spokesman said that he had died of old age.

He is survived by his widow, the former Gertrude Lewis Cornway of Philadelphia, whom he married in 1933. They had no children.

For decades Mr. Vanderbilt was recognized internationally as the greatest strategist and racing helmsman yachting has ever known. Last year he was awarded the Nathaniel G. Terreshoff Trophy for his accomplishments.

Successful Skipper
He was the only man who has been the successful skipper of three America's Cup defenders. The yachts were Enterprise in 1930, Rainbow in 1934 and Ranger in 1937, all members of the great Class J. boats that are extinct.

Despite his advancing years, Mr. Vanderbilt continued his deep interest in the America's Cup as a member of the syndicate that built Intrepid for the 1967 defense.

Intrepid is expected to be a candidate for this year's defense as well.

In October, 1968, he retired from the union's rules committee because he found he spent so much time away from New York that he was unable to attend meetings.

He had been a member of the committee since it was founded in 1943.

Six years earlier, he had formulated a major revision of the racing rules following revisions after World War II. The "Vanderbilt rules" were adopted throughout the world. He had been a member of the New York Yacht Club's America's Cup Committee and was a former commodore of the club.

Mr. Vanderbilt earlier had given a new sport to the card-playing world. He had been an ardent auction bridge player when, on a 1925 cruise from Los Angeles to Havana, he proposed adopting a principle from the kindred French game of *playoff*. This permitted scoring only of tricks for which a player had bid—or contracted.

Rules Recognized
He went on to add "vulnerability," assessing increased penalties against the side that had won the first game of a three-game rubber, and large bonuses for slam contracts bid and made. In 1927, the Whist Club of New York issued official rules with the scoring table Mr. Vanderbilt had invented.

The next year, he established the Harold S. Vanderbilt cup for an annual "national contract bridge championship." In the 1933 tournament, teamed with Waldemar von Zedwitz, P. Hal Sims and Willard S. Kearn, he won his own trophy.

For four decades he was a director of the New York Central railroad. Mr. Vanderbilt's great-grandfather, Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt, had put the railroad system together in 1869.

Much of the time Mr. Vanderbilt was the financial power behind the railroad network until he was, at last, defeated in a titanic battle of proxies in 1954 by a rival financier, the late Robert R. Young.

At the time, Mr. Vanderbilt had been a director of 27 other railroad enterprises and of the First National Bank of New York. He had been a lavish contributor to philanthropies, including \$600,000 given for a Harvard Medical School dormitory.

Walter O. Briggs Jr., Detroit, July 5 (NYT).—Walter O. (Spice) Briggs Jr., 58, former owner of the Detroit Tigers,

died in a hospital here Friday morning after a long illness. His brother-in-law is Sen. Philip Hart, D. Mich.

Mr. Briggs became president of the Tigers when his father died in 1953. The senior Mr. Briggs was one of the country's leading industrialists as president and founder of the Briggs Manufacturing Co., a Detroit maker of automobile bodies.

Estate and tax problems beset the family after the elder Briggs died. Lawyers suggested the sale of the club.

Later, the estate's trustees ruled that Mr. Briggs, as one of the trustees, could not purchase the club from himself.

His term as president ended in July, 1968, when the Tigers were sold for \$6.5 million. Ownership passed to an 11-man syndicate.

Mr. Briggs, although not a member of the syndicate, remained with the club for one year as executive vice-president in charge of operations.

Wathen R. Knebelkamp, Louisville, Ky., July 5 (UPI).—Wathen R. Knebelkamp, 68, who retired as president of Churchill Downs Race Track last December, died Friday, apparently of a heart attack.

Mr. Knebelkamp, who was stricken while playing golf last month, had made a recovery and was released from the hospital last Tuesday.

He became Churchill Downs president in 1950, and he remained as a consultant to the board.

Frances Parkinson Keyes, Writer, D.C. Chronicler, Dies

NEW ORLEANS, July 5 (AP).—Frances Parkinson Keyes, novelist, magazine editor, chronicler of Washington society, and the widow of a New Hampshire governor and United States Senator, died at her home here Friday. She was 84 years old.

Although Mrs. Keyes edited magazines, traveled, was a popular lecturer and spoke four languages fluently, she was most fond of recounting stories about her surroundings. The surroundings included her home in Vermont, "The Orchard" New Orleans; Washington, where she gained prominence as a hostess and senator's wife, and France, where she vacationed. Drawing from her experiences, she wrote more than 50 books, novels and travel publications, including five best sellers. Her largest selling book was "Dinner at Antons's," said to New Orleans.

Mrs. Keyes was born in Virginia, where her father was chairman of the Greek Department at the University of Virginia. After his death, his widow and daughter, Frances Parkinson Wheeler, spent their winters in Seaside.

She attended fashionable private schools and spent her vacations traveling in the United States and later in Europe, where she studied in Geneva and Berlin.

At age 18, she was married to Henry Wilder Keyes, of Haverhill, N. H.

The families moved in the Harvard-Bacon Hill social set, and it was a marriage that kept Mrs. Keyes in the same social circle she was later to write about.

In 1917 her husband became governor of New Hampshire, and two years later he took her to Washington when he became a U.S. senator. He served for three terms, declining to run for a fourth. He died in 1938.

During the years she spent at Pine Grove Farm in New Hampshire, Mrs. Keyes bore two sons, ran the farm while her husband developed his political career and began to write something every day.

Her first novel, "The Old Gray Homestead," was published in 1919, soon after she left for Washington. In the 1920s and 1930s she was one of the capital's most celebrated hostesses.

Clarence the Cat
Delays Airliner
For Nine Hours

ONTARIO, Calif., July 5 (AP).—Clarence the cat managed to ground a Chicago-bound jetliner carrying 38 passengers for nearly nine hours when he got out of a cage and took off on his own.

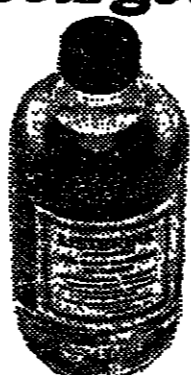
Clarence, a three-year-old tomcat, burst from his cage just before a Boeing-720B was due to take off Friday from Ontario, a suburban airport which supplements Los Angeles International.

Clarence headed for the landing gear well, scampered onto one of the wheels and disappeared into a wing section. Three hours later, with Clarence still missing, the passengers were transferred to another aircraft. More than eight hours after the flight's scheduled departure, the reluctant cat was pulled from a dark corner. An engineer removed a wing panel and spotted him with a flashlight.



Frances Parkinson Keyes

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Portugal Awaits Explanation By Pope for Seeing Terrorists

LISBON, July 5 (AP)—The Portuguese government broke its four-day silence on a rift with the Vatican over an audience granted by Pope Paul VI to three anti-Portuguese rebel leaders. It said that it "waited" "convincing" explanations from the Holy See. A communiqué issued by the Foreign Ministry said that the government had been informed, through press reports, that "the leaders of the terrorist movements attacking Portuguese borders" were received by the pope last Wednesday.

The three anti-Portuguese fighters—Agostinho Neto of Angola, Marcelino dos Santos of Mozambique and Amílcar Ceballos of Guinea—had been active in Portuguese African territories since 1961.

"Despite the extreme gravity of such reports, the Portuguese government thought it should not alarm the conscience of the country before a full explanation of the facts," the document said, in an obvious reference to censorship imposed on news dispatches concerning the dispute.

"After it was possible to ascertain

Lodge Makes First Formal Call on Pope

ROME, July 5 (NYT)—Henry Cabot Lodge had his first audience with Pope Paul VI yesterday in his new capacity as President Nixon's envoy to the Vatican.

The pontiff and Mr. Lodge spoke privately in French for 40 minutes in the pope's library in the Vatican's Apostolic Palace.

The conversation touched on a wide range of topics, from the plight of U.S. prisoners in North Vietnam to drug addiction among the young.

Mr. Lodge and Pope Paul discussed what could be done to improve the treatment accorded to American captives of Vietnamese Communists, according to U.S. sources.

Vatican informants said that the pope and Mr. Lodge also discussed the Middle East situation.

At the end of the meeting, Mr. Lodge introduced to Pope Paul his assistant, Robert F. Illing, who until recently was a political officer at the U.S. Embassy in Belgrade.

Friday, Mr. Lodge called on the pope's secretary of state, Jean Cardinal Villot. It was thought that Mr. Lodge explained to Cardinal Villot the exact nature of his mission.

When Mr. Lodge was appointed on June 5, the White House said that he would make periodic visits to the Vatican—two or three times each week—to provide greater continuity in the informal contacts between Washington and the Holy See.

Mr. Lodge, who arrived in Rome on Wednesday, does not have diplomatic status. He lives and works at the Grand Hotel, four blocks from the U.S. Embassy in Italy. He is scheduled to leave Rome in about three weeks.

New Henze Work Is Hailed At Performance in Spoleto

SPOLETO, Italy.—The Festival of the Two Worlds has presented a new work by the German composer Hans Werner Henze, "El Cimarron" (The Runaway Slave), written last winter in Cuba and based on a German text by the poet Hans Magnus Enzensberger.

Henze calls his work "a recital for four musicians," a baritone, a flutist, a guitarist and a percussionist. As might be expected from Henze's previous works, the piece is both theatrical and musically daring. The audience at the first performance Friday received it with enthusiasm.

El Cimarron, a 104-year-old Negro living in 1963 in a veteran's home in Havana, became known through taped autobiography. The ex-slave described his childhood, forced labor in the cane fields, his escape, refuge alone in the forests, emancipation, adventures in love and in the 1895-98 war for Cuban independence. Enzensberger chose and adapted the 15 episodes that make up the recital.

To describe the piece as a recital seems to be a caution on Henze's part to avoid comparison with theatrical works, although the composer says the work is something between concert music and the theater. But lighting and the mobility of the musicians on the stage, with the occasional dancing of the vocalist, partially prevent the music's being the action, as the composer says was intended. Comparison with rock music is suggested by the make-up of the ensemble, the electrical instruments and the amplification.

Henze's description of the piece as a recital did not prevent, despite the excellent performance, slight regret that the full strength of the piece was not achieved. Individually, the musicians were good. William

the terms in which the audience took place, the Portuguese government imparted immediate instructions to its ambassador at the Vatican ordering him to deliver a note of protest to the secretary of state, Jean Cardinal Villot, expressing the profound displeasure of the Portuguese nation and of its government, the communiqué added.

"The ambassador was then recalled to Lisbon for consultations while the government waits for a convincing explanation to be offered from the Holy See."

The note did not say whether the diplomat would go back to his post or if the embassy would be closed.

A spokesman for the papal nuncio in Lisbon, the Most Rev. Giuseppe Maria Sensi, said that the nuncio would remain in Lisbon.

The Foreign Ministry communiqué went on to quote a statement by the Vatican newspaper, L'Osservatore Romano, which said that the audience had a purely religious character.

"Yet the Holy Father allowed terrorist leaders, [who are] in open rebellion against a government which maintains century-long relations with the Holy See and who are responsible for daily acts of violence carried out on Portuguese territory with the sacrifice of human lives, to approach his person," the Foreign Ministry statement said.

"He talked with them and addressed them with words of welcome and exhortation to be faithful to the Christian principles in which they were educated."

"For these reasons, the government cannot but bring such facts to public notice."

"Why was Alexander Dubcek

expelled from the ranks of our

party?" he asked, referring to the June 26 Central Committee decision.

"He was expelled from the ranks of our party because, in the relatively short time that he headed it, he brought our party to a disintegration such as it had never known."

"In our society, our social organizations, trade unions and youth to such a degree of disintegration, and our economy to such a wave of inflation and to such disorganization that we stood on the brink of economic bankruptcy."

The sphere of international relations, he destroyed relations with the Soviet Union and the other allied states, and Czechoslovakia became isolated on the brink of great perils and dangers. Is that not enough?"

Mr. Husak, a political prisoner from 1951 to 1960, first regained political prominence under Mr. Dubcek, and like him he is a Slovak.

None of the charges he made against Mr. Dubcek were phrased in such a way as to make them seem like prosecutable offenses, although he said that Mr. Dubcek would have to bear "political responsibility."

Mr. Husak has repeatedly pledged that the country will not return to the Stalinist show-trials of the 1950s.

He took great pains today to deny persistent rumors that he had been "outwitted by conservatives in the Presidium on the Dubcek issue, describing them as blatant fabrications and attempts by Western propagandists to provoke dissensions in the leadership."

"I can tell you that in the question of the expulsion of Dubcek from the party, and in all other basic questions, there was and is complete unity in the party and state leadership, complete unanimity in the Presidium of our party and its Central Committee."

"There is no difference between my opinions and the opinions of comrades Svoboda, Strougal, Bilak, Leont and the other comrades in the leadership," he said.

Premier Lubomir Strougal and Presidium members Vasil Bilak and Jozef Leont were among those rumored to have voted against Mr. Husak on the Dubcek issue.

President Ludvik Svoboda was said to have sided with Mr. Husak.

Although an understanding of Dutch was necessary to full enjoyment of the Music Hall event, total ignorance of the language did not interfere with the communicative talent of the four young singers on the program. The enthusiastic audience reception suggested that the evening succeeded in its stated aim, not only to give the festival a lighter tone but primarily to encourage artistic values in the world of light entertainment.

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The libretto's limitation resulted from the single vision of the ex-slave. Somehow his solitude works against any feeling that he was participating in a collective reaction to slavery or exploitation.

The musical score involves, besides the basic 12-tone sounds, traditional melody, improvisations, shouts, laughter, and simple and complex rhythmic values. Chromatic tensions are eased for short intervals by passages of liturgical, love, and folk music. The variety of instruments covers flutes with modern modifications to Japanese prayer bells and log drums.

The rhythms are exciting in the parts dealing with life in the forest, with the revolt against the Spanish and the independence that followed. But the listener is thrown back to the recital over and over again, whether as narration, spare and neat, perhaps too frequently colorless in its structural limitations, or as a musical program.

The piece is more than a recital, and requires a louder sound than was given Friday, but it did excite, despite a kind of dryness throughout.

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Alexander Dubcek



Gustav Husak

Husak, for First Time, Attacks Dubcek, Defends Expulsion

PRAGUE, July 5 (Reuters).—Czechoslovak Communist party leader Gustav Husak delivered his first personal attack on former party leader Alexander Dubcek today, accusing Mr. Dubcek of leading the country to the brink of disaster.

Mr. Husak, in a speech broadcast on radio and television, also sharply denied reports that he had been overruled by other members of his Presidium and that the party leadership was unanimous in voting to remove Mr. Dubcek from the party.

The 57-year-old party leader, who replaced Mr. Dubcek in April, 1969, has avoided direct references to Mr. Dubcek in previous speeches. But today, addressing several thousand people at a pan-Slovak friendship rally in Bratislava, he changed his style.

"Why was Alexander Dubcek expelled from the ranks of our

party?" he asked, referring to the June 26 Central Committee decision.

"He was expelled from the ranks of our party because, in the relatively short time that he headed it, he brought our party to a disintegration such as it had never known."

"In our society, our social organizations, trade unions and youth to such a degree of disintegration, and our economy to such a wave of inflation and to such disorganization that we stood on the brink of economic bankruptcy."

The sphere of international relations, he destroyed relations with the Soviet Union and the other allied states, and Czechoslovakia became isolated on the brink of great perils and dangers. Is that not enough?"

Mr. Husak, a political prisoner from 1951 to 1960, first regained political prominence under Mr. Dubcek, and like him he is a Slovak.

None of the charges he made against Mr. Dubcek were phrased in such a way as to make them seem like prosecutable offenses, although he said that Mr. Dubcek would have to bear "political responsibility."

Mr. Husak has repeatedly pledged that the country will not return to the Stalinist show-trials of the 1950s.

He took great pains today to deny persistent rumors that he had been "outwitted by conservatives in the Presidium on the Dubcek issue, describing them as blatant fabrications and attempts by Western propagandists to provoke dissensions in the leadership."

"I can tell you that in the question of the expulsion of Dubcek from the party, and in all other basic questions, there was and is complete unity in the party and state leadership, complete unanimity in the Presidium of our party and its Central Committee."

"There is no difference between my opinions and the opinions of comrades Svoboda, Strougal, Bilak, Leont and the other comrades in the leadership," he said.

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Peru Has Political Football; 'Quake Teams Shy of Goals

By Malcolm W. Browne
LIMA, Peru (NYT).—Despite the relatively scant progress achieved to date in rehabilitating the hundreds of thousands of victims of Peru's earthquake one month ago, the disaster appears to have become as much a political football as a relief problem.

Dozens of nations have contributed to the Peruvian relief efforts. The United States, which undertook by far the largest share of the foreign assistance, contributed at least \$10 million in supplies, technical and medical assistance, and most important, airlift transportation.

The earthquake of May 31, which claimed an estimated 50,000 lives, prompted a worldwide humanitarian response, in which hundreds of volunteer groups from scores of countries have sought to contribute. However, an inspection of northern Peru shows that very little assistance has been done in the way of relief.

Assistance has been concentrated in the major towns of the Callejon de Huaylas, the mountainous region north of Lima that was most heavily devastated. But even there, reconstruction has not even begun.

The survivors in Huaylas, which lost 10,000 of its inhabitants, still lack enough tents. In the bitter cold of night, even those who have tents are shivering.

Some 200,000 residents of the area are without any kind of shelter, and many are forced to subsist on dangerously contaminated water and very little food.

Buildings can be seen in a few towns, clearing away mountains of rubble where buildings once stood, but the impression is more one of tidying up a cemetery than of rebuilding a community.

Efforts slacken. Assistance efforts are dwindling rapidly. The small fleet of United States helicopters sent to reach outlying areas has nearly all been withdrawn. The United States Navy helicopter carrier Guam was withdrawn from Peru after only a few days' service.

All nations involved, including Peru, have appeared on the verge of having receded the earthquake in a political as well as humanitarian context.

Peruvian leaders noted in private conversations that the loss was of such magnitude that no effort, however great, could possibly make it up.

But many saw potential advantage in it as well. "This will do more than anything in the past

to unite the Peruvian people behind the programs of their revolutionary government," one said.

Peruvian delegates at the United Nations and other international bodies have estimated that rehabilitation will cost Peru well over a half a billion dollars. But equally important, they said, Peru will need the help of foreign creditors in extending the terms of its large foreign debt and in reducing current interest rates.

The Peruvian foreign debt was one of the thorniest political problems facing the military government of Lt. Gen. Juan Velasco Alvarado before the earthquake struck. Peruvian economists frankly hope the earthquake may prove to be a windfall in this respect.

Internationally, foreign governments appear to have been at pains to obtain maximum publicity for their donations to Peru.

Premier Fidel Castro of Cuba personally donated a pint of blood for transfusion into an injured Peruvian child. Mrs. Richard M. Nixon toured Huaylas and other towns.

Both the transfusion and visit were recorded by a small army of television crews and newspaper reporters were ever-present.

Meanwhile, many ragged survivors grumbled that the immaculately uniformed Peruvian generals who accompanied Mrs. Nixon had until then never set foot in the quake zone.

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3 Corsicans Charged In Banker's Murder

AIACIO, Corsica, July 5 (UPI).—Three young Corsicans were formally charged today with the murder of Dusseldorf banker Gunther Schmidt, who was shot dead early Thursday after a night-club brawl.

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After Cambodia, Any 'Deal' in Sight?

By Robert B. Sample Jr.

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif. (NYT)—The Hollywood studio in which Richard Nixon conducted his one-hour "conversation" with three television reporters Wednesday night is regularly given over to a show called "Let's Make a Deal."

This was modestly appropriate, because when all was said and done—the "back-grounders," the briefings, the "final" written report to the country on Cambodia, the TV appearance itself—that is essentially what Mr. Nixon was asking the enemy in Indochina to do.

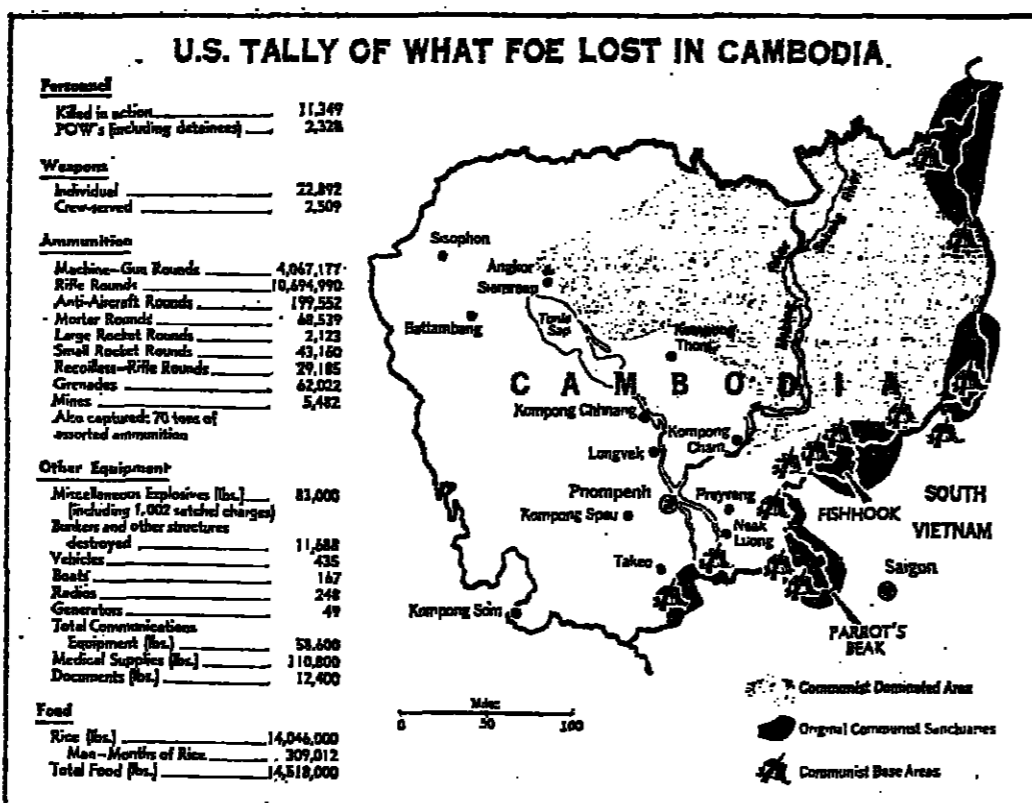
On Tuesday, using about 7,000 words, Mr. Nixon summarized the results of the Cambodian incursion and pronounced it a stunning success. On Wednesday night, he went further and said that the operation had "changed the military balance," and it was clear from what he said then and at every other point during the long and busy week here that he felt the time had come for the enemy to strike a bargain that would "humiliate" no one and yield as much prestige as either side wished to claim.

To further demonstrate good faith, he named David K. E. Bruce, 72, a diplomat of impeccable pedigree and mild-mannered leadings to run the U.S. delegation at the Paris peace talks. Which means that the delegation will have a real success. On Wednesday night, he went further and said that the operation had "changed the military balance," and it was clear from what he said then and at every other point during the long and busy week here that he felt the time had come for the enemy to strike a bargain that would "humiliate" no one and yield as much prestige as either side wished to claim.

U.S. Flexible

Mr. Nixon did not publicly give his new man any big new diplomatic chips to play, but he said the United States remained "flexible" and his senior associates here made it very plain that the administration would accept any deal short of abandoning the Saigon regime in advance of negotiations.

In fact, the administration appeared to be softening its negotiating position. In the past the United States has seemed to reject the idea of a coalition government for South Vietnam prior to the holding of free elections there—a long-standing



Tabular material here is based on the appendix issued with Nixon report.

Communist demand. Last week a State Department official said the United States would be willing to consider formation of coalition government that would include the Vietnamese Communists, and hold "preliminary discussions" on the idea with Hanoi.

Mr. Nixon did not claim that the Bruce appointment would necessarily inspire the Communists to dispatch someone of comparable standing to Paris and start working out a settlement next week.

His associate even allowed for a "spectacular" show of strength by Communist ground forces in July or August. But they clearly hoped that in the end Hanoi would understand the logic of bargaining with an enemy that is on the defensive and in retreat, and nobody put his curious case better than the President himself in his television appearance.

"If... the enemy feels that we are going to stay there long enough for the South Vietnamese

to be strong enough to handle their own defense, then I think they have a real incentive to negotiate, because if they have to negotiate with a strong, vigorous South Vietnamese Government, the deal they can make with them isn't going to be as good as the deal they might make now."

Setback for Communists

The question, of course, was whether after all this the Communists would play by Mr. Nixon's rules and succumb to his logic. There is no doubt that Cambodia hurt them, but they have been badly hurt before, and they have still managed to wage a relentless war of attrition for 25 years. As one of Mr. Nixon's aides put it last week, Hanoi has only one foreign policy, and that concerns Vietnam.

Mr. Nixon himself admitted that unless Hanoi came to the negotiating table to bargain, it would not be possible to claim Cambodia as a "decisive" victory. The most that could be

said for it was that it had been by the President's own calculations an impressive show in the short run. In military terms, it had swept up tons of enemy material, greatly improved the morale of the South Vietnamese troops and purchased crucial time in which they might increase their own capabilities, and relieved some of the pressure on the beleaguered Cambodian government in Phnom Penh.

In diplomatic terms, his associates felt, it had joined the other non-Communist nations of Asia into an embryonic effort to confront their common defense requirements; and brought negotiations closer by suggesting that the President, despite his desire to remove all U.S. troops from Vietnam someday, is not incapable of an unpredictable gesture or two to demonstrate his resolve and improve his credibility not only in Hanoi but in Peking and Moscow.

Indeed, he warned that Cambodia might not be the last

such maneuver. He would supply arms and air power to forestall collapse in Cambodia itself. And if he determined that another major operation was required to defend U.S. troops in Vietnam, he would not abdicate his own best judgment of what to do abroad to the angry opposition at home.

Critics Silent

"It will be done," he said, "I believe that the majority of the American people will support me then as a majority of the American people, even in this difficult period, have seemed to support me now."

Mr. Nixon's blitzkrieg last week seemed momentarily to have anesthetized his critics, but a sizable segment of the population, and especially of the South Vietnamese, were making reservations about the Cambodian venture.

Meanwhile, if Mr. Nixon feels that he has strengthened the authority of the presidency with the "majority," there are those who feel that the national divisions caused by the unfortunate combination of Cambodia and Kent State will not easily be healed and may indeed be greatly widened if Mr. Nixon means what he says about matching the enemy's ability for protracted conflict. That part of the nation which has grown weary of the rhetoric of the war could not have been heartened by Mr. Nixon's passionate embrace of the theory that South Vietnam could be the first of a series of Asian dominoes to topple if the Americans withdrew in haste and humiliation.

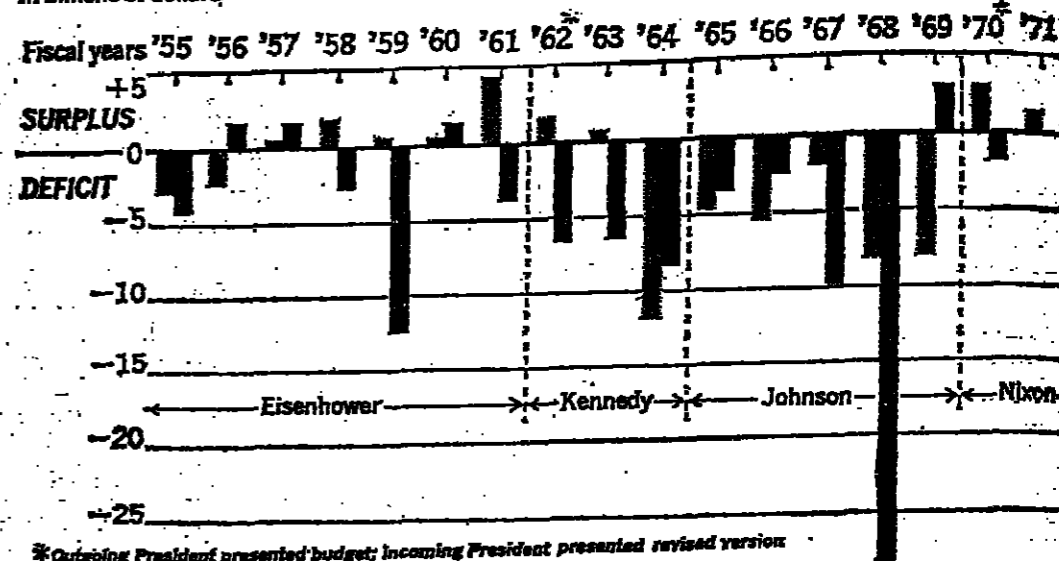
What the President is trying to do, as one of his senior strategists explained to reporters last week, is move forward to a new foreign policy in which America plays a supporting defensive role in Asia while trying to liquidate the vestiges of the old foreign policy in which it played the primary role. In Mr. Nixon's view, he cannot move forward to a new posture unless he avoids the kind of disastrous defeat in Vietnam that will depress and discourage and frighten the other non-Communist Asian countries before they develop the capability to play the primary role he envisions for them.

This is really what he is asking Hanoi to let him do.

INSIGHTS/SIDELIGHTS

The Story of the Budget Since the Korean War

Difference between estimated and actual budget surplus or deficit in billions of dollars



*Outgoing President presented budget; Incoming President presented revised version

Source: House Appropriations Committee

President Nixon last week faced a mounting problem: Congress was adding more than \$7-billion to the \$13-billion budget deficit he originally proposed for this fiscal year. The fate of other Presidential budgets, with Congress not always responsible for the swings, is shown above.

It Might Increase by \$7 Billion

Nixon Proposes, Congress Disposes And the Budget Deficit Burgeons

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON (NYT)—Last January, when President Nixon was in the final, painful stages of deciding upon his budget, he was urged by such advisers as Arthur F. Burns to rely as little upon Congress as possible for unpopular fiscal decisions.

It was obviously good advice. The American Congress, without really intending to, has become a vehicle for raising some spending items, and declining to cut others and refusing to raise revenues.

In the view of political scientists, economists and, above all, presidents, Congress has no way of taking an overview of what its innumerable separate actions and inactions, coming from separate committees and power centers, are doing to the President's budget and hence to his fiscal policy.

This became dramatically clear last week. A box score by the once obscure but now important Joint Committee on Reduction of Federal Expenditures showed that Congress is well on its way to adding more than \$7-billion to the budget deficit in the fiscal year that has just begun.

Returning to January for the moment, the President largely took the advice given him. At that time he asked for no unpopular taxes and, on the spending side, he asked Congress to enact reductions amounting to less than \$1-billion. He did ask for a modest postal rate increase, including a seven-cent rate for first class.

After January, however, the roof fell in. The postal strike led to a big federal pay raise. Estimates of some uncontrollable expenditures, such as interest on the debt, had to be increased.

The result was that he had to ask Congress for an eight-cent stamp, and an overall postal rate increase of \$1.6-billion, a \$1.5-billion increase in estate and gift taxes through faster collections, and a new \$1.5-billion tax on the lead in gasoline. Congress has shown zero action on all three.

Valid Excuses

There are plenty of seemingly valid excuses. A good example cited again last week by Sen. William Proxmire, D. Wis., who strongly favors a budget surplus—is the argument that it is wrong to raise first-class mail rates because first class mail is going to be used more. But in the meantime, the budget drifts into massive deficit.

In addition, Congress, as might have been expected, is doing little to "restructure" old programs to save money, as the President has asked in such areas as agriculture, veterans benefits and the school milk program. And finally, in several important appropriations and authorization bills, chiefly health and education, Congress is on the way to forcing a mandatory spending increase upon the President.

The most dramatic move on this front came last week when the Senate, following a previous action by the House, voted to override the President's veto of the hospital construction bill, which contains a provision that he must spend all money appropriated in this and several other health areas.

Futile Pleas

All of this was going on despite the latest futile presidential plea, contained in his economic address to the nation June 17: "To curb inflationary pressures throughout our economy, I call upon the Congress to join me in holding down government spending to avoid a large budget deficit. This requires a new restraint on spending programs and the passage

of the revenue-producing proposals I have made."

Robert P. Mayo, the outgoing budget director, put the basic problem gently but firmly in testimony earlier this year: "The fiscal responsibility of this administration and our concern for the dangers of the inflation have clearly been demonstrated by specific actions to restrain federal spending. It is clear that Congress matches this concern about spending in total but, unfortunately, has not been able to match its actions on specifics with this concern."

"The system... allows members to be for spending on individual appropriations and other legislative matters—and

for saving, on the aggregate ceiling, at the same time."

Congress obviously likes it that way. Some of the more thoughtful members recognize the problem but defend themselves by saying they will vote to cut defense spending, as they will. But unless a major reduction is actually enacted in this area—as well as in others such as space and foreign aid—the net result of this Congress's action and inaction will be to turn a modest and, in most views, economically appropriate deficit of \$13-billion, as proposed by the President, into one as high as \$10-billion.

And nobody knows what to do about it.

Toward Mideast Peace

Moscow Buds a Bit Raising West's Hopes

By James F. Clarity

MOSCOW (NYT)—Since Israel's thorough defeat of Soviet-equipped Arab forces in the June 1967 war, the Soviet Union had assumed a position of steady intransigence regarding the settlement of continuing military clashes in the Middle East.

Almost every proposal by major Western powers toward a settlement has been quickly and bluntly rejected. The Soviet Union, the United States, Britain and France have met repeatedly on the situation—and to no avail. Negotiations hit rock bottom last December, when the Russians rejected a plan offered as "balanced" by Secretary of State William P. Rogers. A subsequent plan offered by the French was accorded a slightly more encouraging Soviet reply: silence.

In Moscow, the Kremlin line was echoed almost daily in the press and by Russian officials at diplomatic receptions: The only acceptable settlement must be based on the Nov. 22, 1947, resolution of the United Nations Security Council, which called for Israeli withdrawal from all occupied territory, recognized the right of all nations in the Middle East to secure boundaries, proposed freedom of navigation in the Suez Canal and other waterways, and urged settlement of the tough refugee problem.

Then, in the last week of June, without warning, the atmosphere of enmity that pervades most of the Western diplomatic community here was pierced by the rarest of phenomena: evidence that the Kremlin had decided to move, however slightly, off a set position.

The Soviet policy—any settlement must be based on the United Nations resolution—remained essentially the same, but the Soviet approach to such a settlement appeared to Western diplomats here to have become more flexible.

Formal State

This new flexibility surfaced quickly in New York. The Kremlin diplomats said, was proposing a "formal state of peace" between Israel and the Arab states, possibly as preparation for negotiations between the two sides at some stage before the completion of Israeli withdrawal from occupied territory.

The significance of the shift was that whereas Israel demands a formal peace treaty, the Russians hitherto had backed the Arab refusal to go beyond a unilateral statement of

peace intent. A "formal state of peace," though still falling short of a treaty negotiated and signed by the parties to the war, would presumably be formally reported to the United Nations and be more legally binding than the less formal procedure envisaged hitherto by the Arabs.

Basically, Soviet Middle East policy calls for the maintenance of Russian influence in Arab affairs, while averting another full-scale Arab-Israeli war that could cost the Kremlin dearly in rubles and prestige.

Western analysts here felt that it was too soon last week to divine whether the Soviet flexibility of approach to settlement would be translated into flexibility of Soviet policy. But the experts agreed that the Soviet proposal was evidence that Moscow will not immediately reject the newest plan put forward by Mr. Rogers. The plan has not been publicly disclosed in full but is known to include a cease-fire and negotiations, probably indirect, between the Arabs and Israelis.

Although Israeli Premier Golda Meir and President Gamal Abdel Nasser of the United Arab Republic have expressed strong reservations on the Rogers proposal, diplomats here felt that the Soviet approach, the diplomats say, is that Soviet authorities have been virtually silent on the new American plan.

Nasser Feted

Mr. Nasser was in Moscow last week and getting the red carpet treatment. He was met at the airport on Monday by President Nikolai Podgorny, Premier Alexei Kosygin and other Soviet notables. At a Kremlin reception for "space-endurance champions" Andrei Nikolayev and Vitaly Sevast'yanov, last Friday he presented the pair with Egypt's highest award, the "Necklace of the Nile."

What transpired in the political talks he came for was, as always in such circumstances in Moscow, impossible to tell. Mr. Podgorny and Mr. Nasser both unleashed pro forma denunciations of Israel and imperious "aggressors," but both also favored a nonviolent Middle East settlement.

In general, Western diplomats feel the Kremlin wants a clear understanding of exactly how far Mr. Nasser might be prepared to compromise, however slightly. The Egyptian President, in turn, is expected to examine the military and political implications of any settlement the Russians might have in mind.

Air Power Efficiency In Cambodia Doubted

By Sydney H. Schanberg

PHNOM PENH, Cambodia (NYT)—The bombing never stopped their troops and supplies from getting through before, and it won't stop them now.

This is how one U.S. official in Cambodia reacted last week to President Nixon's announced decision to continue bombing Communist supply routes in Cambodia and his hinted intention to provide close air support for Cambodian troops engaged in battle with the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong forces. This view—that U.S. air power will not be a decisive factor in Cambodia—is shared by most foreign military experts here.

For one thing, they point to the lack of success of years of massive B-52 bombing of the Ho Chi Minh Trail through Laos. These experts also cite the disastrous effects such bombing could have, despite all the precautions taken, on the Cambodian economy—already badly dislocated by the three-month-old war.

There is also the crucial psychological factor—the virtual certainty that bombing and other air strikes are going to alienate large numbers of previously sympathetic Cambodians, just as it has alienated South Vietnamese villagers whose huts and fields and water buffalo, and sometimes wives and sons and daughters, have been destroyed by such raids.

Holding Action?

"There is this theory," said one foreign military attaché, "that all you have to do to win is bring in bombers, but nothing has been proved more wrong in Indochina than that."

It is possible—perhaps likely—that the Nixon administration acknowledges the drawbacks and intends the air support in Cambodia not as a lightning stroke that can win the war but simply as a holding action until the hapless Cambodian military forces can get on their feet.

Some observers have also speculated that the tactical air support of Cambodian troops in battle, as distinguished from the bombing of Communist supply lines, may be an effort to reduce the Cambodian government's gloom over the withdrawal of all U.S. troops last Tuesday.

Because of Washington's re-

luctance to talk about tactical air support, it is difficult to determine the extent of it. But at least one thing has become clear—that there is no limitation on how far U.S. planes can penetrate into Cambodia. It also appears that the planes are coming both from South Vietnam on the east and from Thailand on the north and west.

Administration officials keep insisting that a mileage limit exists, though it must be kept a secret from the enemy and therefore cannot be announced. But in the past two weeks, U.S. attacks have been reported in the farthest reaches of the country.

First, Cambodian officials reported U.S. support during a battle at Kompong Thom, a provincial capital about 100 miles from the nearest point on the South Vietnamese border—which is nearly five times the 21-mile limit the President set on penetration by the now departed U.S. ground troops. Then, a few days ago, a Cambodian military spokesman reported "allied" air support at Phnom Krom, a town in the far northwest seized early last week by the Communists. Asked what "allied" planes meant, the spokesman said, "American and South Vietnamese."

Phnom Krom is about 80 miles from the border with Thailand and about 100 from the South Vietnamese frontier. The nearest U.S. air base is at Ubon, 55 miles inside Thailand. The Americans are apparently making efforts to keep away from historic monuments, religious sites and civilians, checking the targets first with the Cambodian government and taking Cambodian airmen along on both the reconnaissance and attack missions.

Administration officials say the main mission of U.S. planes in Cambodia will be to impede the movement of enemy troops and supplies toward South Vietnam and thereby protect the security of U.S. troops there. Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird has added that the bombing of Communist supply routes may have side benefits for Cambodian soldiers engaged in combat.

The question being asked by many thoughtful Cambodians and foreigners here is whether it will have any lasting benefits for the peace of Cambodia and for its future as an independent state.

Renewed Vietnam Push Predicted With End of Cambodia Action

By James P. Sterba

SAIGON (NYT)—Now that the American portion of the Cambodian war has supposedly ended after two months of operations which President Nixon said "will save American and allied lives in the future," American casualties can be expected to go down, right?

Wrong. Because, as South Vietnamese troops in Cambodia and American troops along the border in South Vietnam continue to harass North Vietnamese forces across the border, the allied forces remaining in South Vietnam are expected to turn against enemy forces in the interior and temporarily

resurrect the old strategy of "maximum pressure."

Probable Strikes

What follows is a rundown of areas of South Vietnam—according to the Army's corps designations—where the allies are likely to strike in coming weeks:

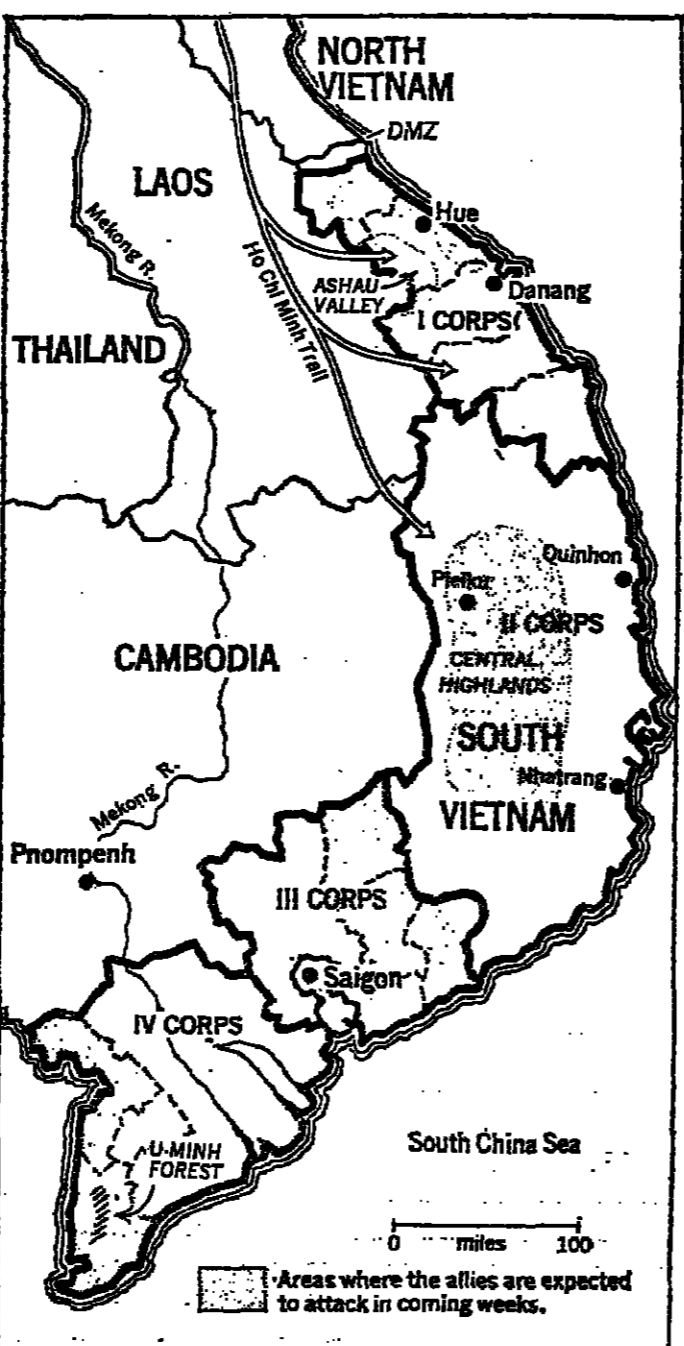
● In the I Corps, the northern five provinces of the country, the balance of forces has not been affected by allied operations in Cambodia, and the allies now have no more of a tactical advantage than they did two months ago. Yet, a combined American and South Vietnamese offensive is expected here.

Allied troops need only go into the coastal foothills in the I Corps area to find large North Vietnamese concentrations. If they decide to go farther west—say, to the A Shau Valley, where such old battlefield favorites as Hamburger Hill have been in North Vietnamese hands since last summer—they could stir up a big enough war to create widespread alarm in the United States again about mounting casualties.

● In the II Corps, which encompasses the Central Highlands, there are more unexploited targets than there are allied troops, but an offensive there is expected. Although the thrusts into Laos have been less successful, allied commanders believe the enemy's preoccupation with getting himself back in order in Cambodia means a tactical advantage for the allies in South Vietnam.

● In the III Corps tactical zone, comprising the 11 provinces around Saigon, there are many pockets of enemy resistance which allied troops have deferred "cleaning out" because they felt it more vital to resist infiltration through the northwestern provinces bordering Cambodia. There are densely forested sanctuaries in eastern Phuoc Long, Log Khanh and Binh Tuy Provinces to "neutralize," and commanders see no better time to get on with the job.

● In the IV Corps area in the South, in the Mekong Delta, there is a swampy region that for years has been a safe enemy haven. This is the U Minh Forest, which sprawls through Kien Giang, An Xuyen and Chuong Thien Provinces. It has been safe for the enemy because South Vietnamese troops in the past have had their hands full trying to stop infiltration from Cambodia. Now, temporarily at least, the infiltration is no worry and the U Minh Forest is enticing.



With enemy operations disrupted as a result of the American-South Vietnamese in Cambodia, allied forces are expected to turn their attention to increased attacks on Communist strongholds in South Vietnam.

Reprinted from Medical Economics.

Dr. Dahlberg, who practices in New York City, is affiliated with the William Alanson White Institute of Psychiatry. He has done considerable research on LSD and other psychedelic drugs.

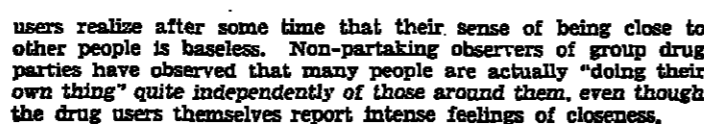
The title of this article may be slightly misleading. Though fear for the health and future of our children has motivated most of our misstatements, ignorance has also played a part. Yet, from the mouth of a supposed authority, pretended knowledge is scarcely distinguishable from deliberate lying. Almost everything we said initially about a new drug was admitted, though we did not do the research and research to determine the truth, our ignorance would be understandable and acceptable. But apparently we can't abide being ignorant where drugs of potential abuse are concerned. So we adhere to a different premise: that anything said about a drug of abuse *has* to be bad. Otherwise, we fear that we might be charged with condoning or even encouraging drug abuse. Consequently, *fear* has kept us from the truth and kept us silent. *Fear* has kept us from supporting the rumormongers.

Euphoria vs. Depression

Understanding Through Drugs

When LSD Is of Value

● "Drugs help me feel close to people." People who use drugs in groups do frequently feel a sense of community, but to do people intimately engaged in almost any other group activity. Feeling close, moreover, is not the same as being close. Many drug



Indeed, many youngsters may be aware that, without drugs, the closeness they feel even for their contemporaries is something less than genuine. It is a reality they don't want to face, so they turn on to foster the illusion of closeness. For them, while under the influence of the drug, the illusion may well be real. Frankly, it's impossible to tell: Who knows what two people taking drugs are really feeling, other than what they tell you?

pelvic area.

Some people who take amphetamines in small doses find their confidence increased, which makes them more adequate sexually. In high doses, however, amphetamines may seriously reduce potency.

Large doses of heroin decrease the sexual appetite. But in small doses, it may delay ejaculation and so prolong sexual pleasure.

● "Self-transcendence induced by drugs is as valid as self-transcendence achieved by other means." Chemically induced self-transcendence—a sense of union with God or some other universal force—is temporary. At the most it can point the way, but true self-transcendence-of the kind achieved by the mystics of major religions—is the product of hard work and discipline. I have never known a patient who had a drug-inspired transcendental experience that changed his life. Most of the drug users I know freely admit they take drugs primarily for fun.

The Truth About Heroin

The corollary to this myth of "instant addiction" is the notion that withdrawal from heroin is necessarily an agonizing experience. In reality, however, it is not. Actually, as sold today, the drug is sweetened with milk sugar, quinine, and aspirin so that only 1 or 2 percent is actually heroin. An addict may poison or even kill himself if he happens to get a "deck" with heroin containing more than 30 percent, but the usual withdrawal is no more like recovering from a bad cold than a scene out of "The Godfather." Interestingly, heroin addicts believe in this myth of horrible withdrawal because they know everybody who has ever tried it has survived it, which gives them a rationalization for continuing the habit.

LSD and Chromosomes

● "LSD will wreck your chromosomes." LSD has often, in what does, to whom? The evidence is incomplete and quite controversial. There's reason to think that individuals have different tolerances for drug-induced chromosomal breakage. It's also not clear how much LSD is in the blood when it causes chromosome damage. Some studies are new and there are many many chemicals that can cause damage. The latest and largest study, reported last November, found no positive evidence that LSD had damaged the chromosomes of individuals who had used LSD. The evidence is also insufficient. Animal studies show that, when there is a teratogenic effect, it is dose-related, and most likely to occur after very

I think the reports on LSD—many of them conflicting, none of them conclusive—have probably hurt the medical profession's credibility about drugs as much as any other single factor. I've seen the situation described in one underground periodical as "the great chromosome hoax." "Hoax" may be too strong a word

In Treatment of Alcoholism

One reason is that we have more time to feel disaffected and lonely. Because of our affluence, the pressure on youth to accept responsibility is much less than it used to be. One result is the phenomenon of the 25-year-old adolescent.

Role of the Vietnam War

need only think about products containing caffeine to wonder about how seriously psychological dependence should be taken. One of the criteria of addiction is that of physiologic changes upon withdrawal, as shown by EEG changes, for example. Let's consider this criterion in respect to moderate doses of amphetamines. Even though withdrawal will show EEG changes, which make it conform to a standard criterion of addiction, it doesn't produce much in the way of clinical signs and symptoms. So all the doctors' discussions on pages 10 and 11 are based on a tendency to an arbitrary definition. This is why, I think, there's a tendency to get away from this kind of terminology and just say "drug-dependent."

Aggressive-Making Drugs

As for cannabis, people can set themselves up to be aggressive with marijuana or hashish, but this is a matter of the setting controlling the action.

The trouble with all these drugs is not that they lead to aggression but that they lead away from life. Somebody may feel full of love on an LSD trip, for instance, but eventually he

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Nixon's Mideast Warning

President Nixon's comparison of the Middle East to the pre-World War I Balkans, where the two superpowers could be drawn into a confrontation that neither of them wants, lies at the heart of the danger—and the hope for peace—in that troubled area. The threat of a collision of the United States and the Soviet Union makes the Middle East, as the President noted, more dangerous than Vietnam. But the desire of both countries to avoid that collision has led Moscow and Washington to make peace proposals in recent weeks. The question now is whether they will follow through in the concerted effort that alone can bring the contending parties to terms.

The consequences of failure have been brought home to Americans, and to Moscow, by a succession of White House press briefings over the past week. The focal point to emerge from these discussions is the new strategic situation the Nixon administration sees emerging in the Mideast as a result of the recent arrival of 100 Soviet combat pilots in Egypt on top of new surface-air missiles and the massive arms aid of the past three years.

Almost overnight, as the White House sees it, the arrival of Soviet pilots has offset Israel's air supremacy. A continued Soviet build-up might alter the balance of power not only between Israel and the Arabs but between East and West as a whole in the region. It might require not only resumption of jet aircraft deliveries to Israel but, White House officials imply, some increase in the American military presence in the Eastern Mediterranean area and arms aid to moderate Arab regimes.

Soviet pilots may have been moved into Egypt initially to keep President Nasser from being overthrown after Israel's deep-penetration raids last winter. But their presence has sent out shock waves beyond the Arab-Israeli confrontation. Questions are being raised at the White House and with Russia about Moscow's long-range

intentions, reaching beyond a possible Arab-Israeli settlement.

One prospect White House aides see is that moderate Arab regimes in an area that provides the bulk of Europe's and Japan's oil might be threatened by radical Arab forces led by an Egypt freed for adventures abroad by Soviet air defense of the Egyptian homeland. Removal of Soviet combat pilots from Egypt, as a result, has now been stated as a priority objective of American policy. There evidently is thought that some increase in the American military presence might become necessary for this purpose or to redress the balance if diplomatic means, which are preferred, fail to get the Russians to withdraw.

For the moment, the White House emphasizes, there are no plans to increase American military forces in the area. Washington also is holding up aircraft deliveries to Israel to encourage both sides to negotiate a settlement. But there are no signs as yet of similar Soviet restraint. Unless it emerges, Mr. Nixon has made it clear what his response will be.

"Once the balance of power shifts where Israel is weaker than its neighbors, there will be a war," he said. "Therefore it is in the United States' interests to maintain the balance of power. . . . We will do what is necessary to maintain Israel's strength vis-à-vis its neighbors. Not because we want Israel to be in a position to wage war—that isn't—but because that is what will deter its neighbors from attacking it."

It is evident that a critical moment—both of danger and opportunity—is at hand. Mr. Nixon is making it clear that progress in the peace talks and a halt in the Soviet build-up of military power in Egypt must come soon or some American response will occur. It is a warning Moscow and Cairo would be unwise to dismiss lightly, for the American and general Western interest in the Middle East is incomparably greater than that in Cambodia and Vietnam.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Our Alienated Rights

One hundred and ninety-four years ago the founding fathers asserted their independence with a ringing declaration of man's "unalienable rights."

Today, as too often before, those rights are once more threatened. They are threatened not by some tyrannical foreign monarch, but by domestic governmental agencies whose actions and proposed actions against crime and dissent endanger constitutional guarantees designed to safeguard the rights of Americans to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

Typical of these new dangers is the spreading web of federal prying into the private lives of citizens. Utilizing modern computer technology, federal police, security, military intelligence and other agencies are accumulating vast stores of data on the activities of hundreds of thousands of unsuspecting "suspect" Americans.

There is nothing wrong with the use of the computer to help make more efficient and effective the legitimate work of law-enforcement and other agencies. A modern society must use modern techniques to help enforce and administer its laws and to protect itself from those who would do violence to its leaders and institutions.

But a subcommittee headed by the highly respected Senator Sam J. Ervin Jr., Democrat of North Carolina, has unearthed alarming evidence that federal agencies have been employing the new technology to amass data that has little or no direct relation to criminal or other activities of legitimate federal concern. Particularly disturbing are persistent reports that the Army's counter-intelligence analysis division is disregarding orders to stop collecting information on peace

and civil rights organizations. Furthermore, the subcommittee reports that restrictions on the dissemination of "intelligence" accumulated by some agencies is woefully inadequate.

Among the "persons of interest" on whom the Secret Service collects data are individuals who have merely threatened to "embarrass" a high government official, who "insist upon personally contacting high government officials for the purpose of redress of imaginary grievances, etc.," and who participate in anti-American or anti-United States government demonstrations.

Sen. Ervin, a conservative and a student of the Constitution, has observed: "I am a 'malcontent' on many issues. I have written the President and other high officials complaining of grievances that some may consider 'imaginary' and on occasion I may also have 'embarrassed' high government officials."

Sen. Ervin is obviously a "person of interest" by Secret Service definition and therefore grist for a federal computer. Indeed, any American today who vociferously articulates unpopular or unorthodox views is in danger of being digested by a federal computer, along with common criminals, and of being exposed to potential harassment and humiliation.

If Americans still cherish the Declaration of Independence and the rights we celebrated July 4, they will insist that their representatives in Congress support Sen. Ervin's efforts to place strict legal limits on federal collection and dissemination of information on the activities of private citizens.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

The Pope and Partisans

Leaders of armed rebellion against properly constituted governments have a certain vogue in various parts of the world, but it is odd to find them cherished in the Vatican. Much bitterness has been aroused, not only in Portugal, by the news that on Wednesday last Pope Paul VI received in audience three such leaders of the forces now seeking to "liberate" the Portuguese territories in Africa. It is not to be supposed that the pope has in any way encouraged the bloody methods adopted by the revolutionaries, but his action will certainly be interpreted, or misinterpreted, as showing sympathy with their aims. With all respect

for motives which may be taken as those of an all-embracing charity, we can hardly escape the conclusion that on this occasion His Holiness has been singularly ill-advised.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

Nixon and Cambodia

Mr. Richard Nixon talks a lot, which is seldom a sign of determination. In the face of American public opinion, he managed to demonstrate the sincerity of his pledges, since GIs left Cambodia at the set date. He will find it more difficult to convince the adversary that his behavior is a demonstration of the fact that the negotiation must begin at last.

—From Le Progrès (Lyon).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

July 6, 1895
PARIS—The fête at the Ile de Puteaux announced a couple of days ago was a marvelous success. It was favored by splendid weather, there being no wind and plenty of sun. More than six hundred passed the evening on the island. The tables were filled by eight o'clock. During the dinner two orchestras played in turn. At the end of the dinner the first reports of the display of fireworks given by the town of Neuilly were heard.

Fifty Years Ago

July 6, 1920
PARIS—The Clock Hall of the French Foreign Ministry saw the conclusion of another treaty shortly before noon yesterday, when the document returning the northern zone of Schleswig to Denmark, as the result of the plebiscite, was signed by the Allied Ambassadors and M. H.A. Benoit, the Danish Minister in Paris. The United States was not represented in yesterday's ceremony.



"Maybe We'd Be More Convincing If We Could Bust Out of Here."

Creaking in the Ice Jam?

By C. L. Sulzberger

LONDON.—It is plain as a pike-staff that Washington is engaged in global diplomatic explorations involving widely separate areas. Apart from the continuing SALT talks in Vienna, which are said to be going well, there are other contacts, both direct and indirect. This may explain why Ambassador Beam returned from Moscow last month for extensive consultations.

The regions under simultaneous discussion are Southeast Asia, the Middle East and Western Europe. If examination of their problems is not directly related, it is fair to assume the currently fashionable diplomatic word, "linkage," applies. "Linkage" hints that if one party yields in one field, perhaps the other party will yield commensurately elsewhere.

For the first time in months there is some diplomatic movement

everywhere. New life has been injected into the Indochina peace talks. The United States and the U.S.S.R. have at least temporarily stopped moving away from each other on Middle East questions. And the West Germans, with American approval, have drafted outlines of an arrangement with Moscow that formally accepts a European status quo.

President Nixon's decision to ask David Bruce to lead his delegation at the Vietnam talks is of major importance. Bruce is one of the most distinguished diplomats the United States has ever fielded, a man of wide experience, immense judgment and impeccable reputation. He is also a Democrat.

He is as prestigious a negotiator as the United States can find. Moreover, his personal stature gives him a special value not only with respect to both warring Vietnamese

sides but also vis-à-vis the Democratic and liberal opposition to Nixon's policy. It is impossible that Bruce would accept the job without a sincere intention to seek honorable accord; sterling is his hallmark.

Soviet Viewpoint

Thus, on the heels of American military withdrawal from Cambodia where North Vietnamese stockpiles were severely punished, Nixon has started an obvious new peace initiative. With this in mind, it is well to consider the Soviet viewpoint.

Moscow has taken pains to do nothing harmful to the U.S. position following the Cambodian invasion. It retained relations with the Lon Nol government and refused recognition to Prince Sihanouk's Chinese-sponsored regime.

Soviet influence in Hanoi has declined and Peking has gained authority. For this reason, Moscow is eager to right the balance. The Russians believe it is in the interests of North Vietnam, whose traditional enemy is China, to disengage from Peking's grip—which continued warfare seems to strengthen.

Nowadays the principal Soviet diplomatic preoccupation is China and its attitudes in Southeast Asia, the Middle East and Europe are all related to that fact. Moscow is worried lest Chinese revolutionary penetration among Arab guerrillas upset governments with which the Kremlin deals.

Now, perhaps, the Russians have decided to move part way toward the conciliatory new U.S. attitude on the Middle East by demanding concessions on the Egyptian side to meet similar concessions Washington is asking of Israel. In any case, the two superpowers are applying pressure on their clients right now by withholding new shipments of offensive weapons.

Two Developments

The third area, Europe, is of especially urgent importance to Russia. It cannot wholly devote its political and defensive attentions eastward to the troubled Chinese border until assured there is no risk of danger in the West. In that light one must regard two very recent developments.

In secret negotiations, Moscow obtained Bonn's tentative agreement to accept the existing status quo including the Oder-Neisse line and to forego all but peaceful means of settling problems. This pledge would be supplemented by separate accords with East Germany, Poland and Czechoslovakia. Such a deal, which will stir an enormous political storm along the Rhine before it is formally endorsed, would guarantee the U.S.S.R. against trouble with NATO by removing the main point of argument.

If—and that is the key word for all these negotiations—a Moscow-Bonn understanding is ratified, the proposed European security conference becomes feasible. The fact that it has been accepted in principle by NATO and the Warsaw Pact implies that a measure of understanding already exists.

Thus, suddenly, the diplomatic icejam gives signs of breaking. Perhaps there is no real movement yet but there is a great deal of noise. If there is a breakthrough in one area, moreover, the momentum may spill over elsewhere. But this is a time for particular caution. The formulas apparently now being contemplated could affect global destinies for decades.

'Go to the Ant!'

By Joseph Alsop

PUSHERS ISLAND, N.Y.—Casual reading on a holiday weekend seldom produces anything memorable, but this weekend has been different. It even caused hurried resort to the Bible, to find the Book of Proverbs' pithy remark on the subject of ants:

"Go to the ant, thou sluggard; consider her ways, and be wise." This unusual consultation of holy writ was stimulated by a report on leaf-cutting ants and their fungus gardens, by Michael A. Martin of the University of Michigan. The report in Science magazine, is not very encouragingly entitled "The Biochemical Basis of the Fungus-Ant Symbiosis," but everything but the title is so full of wonder and delight that it is an irresistible temptation today to pass on the big news about ants.

Attentive ants, then, are the group of species more commonly known as leaf-cutters, by those who use pet names for ants. They flourish on the fringes of the tropics of the Western Hemisphere; and they may well be the most efficient farmers the world has ever known.

An ant hill of one of the more advanced species of leaf-cutting ants can easily contain several hundred gardens, each mainly composed of the fungus which is the ants' only form of food. The gardens are spongy balls, up to a foot in diameter, of the leaf material that nourishes the fungus, plus the dense mass of filaments of the fungus itself.

Ants' Gardening

The ants' gardening is elaborately specialized as well as efficient. Bits of leaves and flowers are harvested in the forest, and brought back into the ant hill. They are carefully prepared by chewing, to make a good growing medium. They are also pre-fertilized.

As one would expect, the leaf-cutting ants resemble the Japanese and Chinese, the most efficient human farmers, in using their own manure on their crops. Finally, once the bit of leaf has been properly chewed up and munched, the ants set out tiny bits of fungus on the leaf fragment, in the exact manner of gardeners setting out cuttings, to start new plants. Thus the fungus gardens are always rich in new growth.

If this is not wonderful enough, there is the matter of the fungi the ants grow in their gardens. These are kinds of fungus so immensely specialized that, outside the ant gardens, they are not known to exist.

They are feeble, too. Outside the ant gardens, where these fungi flourish so exuberantly, they can-

not be made to survive very long, even when provided with all luxuries and safeguards of modern laboratory culture. Here one thinks of man's more specialized domestic plants and animals that can hardly survive for a single generation without men to help them along.

Nor is this the end of the wonder that surrounds the micro-world of the leaf-cutting ants and their gardens. Dr. Martin and his colleagues at Michigan University began to look into the leaf-cutters because they thought the ants must produce something like an antibiotic to protect their gardens' fungi from bacterial enemies and other fungi with stronger, less-demanding habits of growth.

Marvelous Specialization

They were after a new penicillin, in fact, but here they were disappointed. Instead, they discovered that even the guts of the leaf-cutting ants are also specialized in a most marvelous manner. Thus the ants' manure includes the exact enzymes needed to break down vegetable proteins, in the exact manner that most stimulates the growth of the unique fungi they grow in their gardens.

In consequence, the fungi are enabled to digest the leaf fragments' cellulose—the woody substance composing what may be called the skeleton of every plant—and so nothing at all is wasted. And this is an even more astonishing way of converting cellulose into food than that used by the termites, whose guts are full of micro-organisms which actually do the main job of digesting the wood that termites eat.

There is more in all this, surely, than simple wonder and delight. Consider, for example, the beautiful economy, the elegant economy, of the whole balance with nature of the leaf-cutters' system of subsistence. How different from the system used by modern man, who greedily depletes with one hand the whole world's stock of raw materials, and with the other hand piles up junk and refuse so rapidly that the whole environment is in danger.

Then consider, too, the sheer awe of the evolutionary process that produced the leaf-cutters and their way of life. If God is in truth, dead, then evolution is the biologist's substitute. But this process too, is being greatly and profitably deformed by man's unthinking depredations upon life-giving nature.

Also, reflecting upon the wonder and delight of the leaf-cutters, leads on, nowadays, to all too many other, far more somber reflections.

Letters

The Rearguard

In its rejection of a definitive, forward-looking stand on bettering our health delivery system (ET June 26) the AMA reaffirmed its rightful place in the rearguard of those seeking a meaningful medical care system. However, to anyone who must function in the same arena as the AMA, it is not unexpected. Indeed, the oppressive, self-defeating sameness of its rationale is so predictable as to be boring. If only the results of its non-functioning were so innocuous!

One bright, in fact hilarious, note in the article was the proposal to take "\$50,000 doctors for teaching and research" and put them into private practice. Any attempt to identify with the reasoning processes that spawned that pearl boggles the mind. It is an insane proposal at best and crisis legislation at its worst.

As for the \$10 million allocated to "improve our image," God knows by the time AMA is finished we will need every penny of it. There is one slight fear, however: suppose our patients rightly demand equal time?

JAMES G. KANE, JR., M.D.
Dakar, Senegal.

Knowhow

The front page story (ET, June 1) titled "Paris Traffic Jam Begins at the Garage" wherein frat Americanos take over a Parisian Renault garage to help expedite delivery of cars was truly a capsule example of American Knowhow . . . for better or worse. For better because they probably got their cars. For worse, well, Mr. Scott spelled it out: They took

over the garage to try "to keep it kids from rioting."

Any right thinking European who overheard Mr. Scott and understood him might think he slipped a cog. Over here, unknown to Mr. Scott, baby cries baby gets bopped. Unknown to Europeans, over there baby cries and he's introduced to American Knowhow (READ: EER CHILD, HAVE ROPE, FIND OUT FOR YOURSELF).

The fallacy in both ways of thinking lies in extremes. So baby too much and he turns of thinking for himself, too little and he gets shot at Kent State.

Ah, moderation, which leads one to wonder if American Knowhow at least, could not be improved by giving the child the loving care he needs. It would only take a second or two to lay one on the kid. And Europeans who overheard Mr. Scott won't think they slipped cogs and everybody could get out of the garage just as quickly. And everybody would be happy as no one would have been shot. Maybe we could call that not American Knowhow or European Knowhow but Universal Knowhow.

STAN MOTT.

Russia's Jews

One thing C. L. Sulzberger has shown me in his sobriety about Soviet anti-Semitism (July 1) is that as a Jew I am relieved that my parents had the good sense to migrate from Russia to the imperialist United States.

DANIEL SPICERHANDLER
Paris.

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Eurobonds

Sagging Prices, Widening Spreads Prevail in Pessimistic Market

By Condon Bakstansky

PARIS, July 5.—Eurobonds remained an unpopular subject of everything last week—conversation, trading, issuing, you name it.

Prices slipped again on the secondary market and spreads between bid and asked prices widened. Dealers batted down the hatches for what looks like a long, dreary summer.

Under present erratic conditions, what buyers were showing up—and there were very few—were after the highest quality U.S. bonds. Dealers said some were looking at high-yield heavily-discounted convertibles, carrying the possibility of a quick profit in case of a turn-up on Wall Street. And a few were spotted picking over low-cost, higher-rated subordinated debentures, also trading at substantial discounts.

There were no new issues save the announcement of a private 60 million guilder placement by the Dutch financing subsidiary of General Telephone & Electronics.

Cie. Française des Pétroles and Dunlop, both with plans for deutsche mark issues, are apparently going to have to wait until some West German domestic needs are taken care of. No issue date has been announced for either flotation.

At one point, there were even reports that market giant White World was no longer making prices. White World says this was simply a misunderstanding and that they are indeed making markets. But the very willingness to accept the report

was a sign of how jittery the market has become.

Not that the picture is completely grim. In the absence of any subsequent issues, Continental Oil's recently floated 9 1/2% due '85 were trading at just around the issue price of \$8, for a yield of over 9 3/4 percent on the double A rated bonds.

And the two floating rate issues from Italy's ENEL and PepsiCo are quoted at 89 1/8 and 88 7/8 bid respectively. These issues, which some questioned for coming to the traditional bond market with what is basically a money market packaging, are thus close to living up to their promise of staying near par, preserving the investor's capital position.

The advantage in these six-month roll-over issues is liquidity, and the guaranteed 3/4-point spread over the inter-bank rate which allows many investors to fund the bonds short-term.

The past year's heavy weighting of financing in favor of the short-term is being looked at uncomfortably by a number of analysts.

In the United States, Chase Manhattan Bank figures show that state and local governments, which in 1968 went more than four to one in favor of long-term debt had such problems with the soaring interest rates of 1969 that debt raising became about equally divided between the two ends of the market. And a good deal of

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 1)

Economic Indicators

WEEKLY COMPARISONS

	June 28 Latest Week	June 21 Prior Week	June 28 1969
Commodity Index	111.3	111.4	108.5
*Currency in circ.	\$54,180,000	\$54,172,000	\$50,910,000
*Total loans	\$81,607,000	\$81,674,000	\$80,442,000
Steel prod. (tons)	2,647,000	2,644,000	2,715,000
Auto production	165,509	183,535	127,431
Daily oil prod. (bbls.)	9,514,000	9,593,000	9,514,000
Freight car loadings	559,272	563,608	577,222
*Elec. Pwr. kw-hr.	30,353,000	30,357,000	29,669,000
Business failures	180	228	182

Statistics for commercial agricultural loans, carloadings, steel, oil, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available.

MONTHLY COMPARISONS

	May 1970	May 1969	June 1969
Employed	78,357,000	78,485,000	77,284,000
Unemployed	3,354,000	3,532,000	2,299,000
Industrial production	169.8	170.4	172.8
*Personal income	\$793,500,000	\$801,100,000	\$735,000,000
*Money supply	\$204,200,000	\$203,300,000	\$195,300,000
*Consumer's Price Index	134.6	134.8	128.4
Construct. contracts	170	203	183

	April 1970	April 1969	May 1969
*Mfrs. inventories	\$87,604,000	\$86,682,000	\$91,016,000
*Exports	\$3,683,700	\$3,448,700	\$3,254,700
*Imports	\$3,300,700	\$3,247,500	\$3,177,200

*000 omitted. *Figures subject to revision by source.

Commodity Index based on 1957-58=100, and the consumers' price index, based on 1957-58=100, are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1957-58=100. Imports and exports as well as employment are compiled by the Bureau of Census of the Department of Commerce. Money supply is total currency outside banks and demand deposits adjusted as reported by Federal Reserve Board. Business failures compiled by Dun & Bradstreet. Ind. Construction contracts are compiled by the F. W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

By Thomas E. Mullaney

NEW YORK, July 5 (NYT).—At the midpoint of the year, prospects for the stock market and the economy seem, at best, rather lukewarm. But the bond market, which has been rising lately, offers more hope.

A random sampling of opinion among securities analysts and economists in recent days turned up little enthusiasm on the outlook for stock prices and general business conditions. Conversely, however, there appears to be no great concern that either area will develop any fresh, pronounced downturn.

The general consensus is that the market and the economy will proceed rather sluggishly for perhaps another quarter and then gradually gain strength and power.

If the economy is to reverse course fairly soon—as many observers expect—consumer spending will have to perk up perceptibly and the bubbling inflationary pot will have to simmer down.

If the stock market is to generate some sustained upward momentum, there will have to be signs of a reviving economy: lower interest rates, moderation of the wage-price thrust, the absence of adverse political and international news and, especially, the promise of higher corporate earnings.

Consumer is King
As always in the huge American economy, the consumer is king. His psychology and spending habits will largely determine the fate of the economy and the stock market in the next six months. Consumer spending ac-

counts for some two-thirds of the gross national product which is now approaching the record annual rate of one trillion dollars.

With disposable personal income rising by perhaps 8 percent this year because of government and private pay increases, enlarged social security benefits and the expiration of the federal surtax last week, the American public is in a position to increase spending significantly—and thus bolster a broad spectrum of business—if inspired by a confident attitude on the

economy and other national issues.

The end of the 5 percent surtax alone will pump some \$2 billion into consumer pockets for spending or saving. Collectively, the sum is impressive but individually it amounts to little—about \$120 a week for the man with four tax deductions earning \$100 a week, about \$270 for the man earning \$300 a week and about \$11 for the man in the \$1,000-a-week bracket.

One Man's Opinion
The attitude of James J. O'Leary, economist of the Unit-

ed States Trust Company, on

prospects for the economy seemed to typify the current thinking of many of his colleagues. "I feel we're not likely to see much strengthening for a while yet," he said. "We may have a modest gain in the fourth quarter but the 1971 recovery will not be very strong either. There are two sets of forces at work that may tend to balance themselves out."

Elements of strength cited by the prominent bank economist included the indications of a sizable increase in the money supply now in progress, the expectation that overall federal spending will be rising somewhat and the continuing gains in personal disposable income.

Offsetting factors are the uncertainties about the war, inflation and the economy that have been plaguing the public. The corporate liquidity situation thus far indicates a great deal of caution on the part of lenders, the possibility of more labor strikes this summer and fall, and the likelihood of further reductions in defense spending.

Effect on Market

The presence of so many conflicting forces in the economy will tend to minimize the movement of the stock market for the balance of 1970, according to many leading securities analysts and mutual fund portfolio managers.

In the first half of this year, the market suffered a sharp decline. The Dow-Jones industrial stock average plunged from 800 at the start of the year to a closing low of 681 at the end of May and has since rebounded

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 3)

Prospects at the Year's Midpoint Lukewarm For Stocks and Economy; Better for Bonds

Amex and Over-Counter

By Elizabeth M. Fowler

NEW YORK, July 5 (NYT).—Investors' hopes that the long decline of stock prices on the American Stock Exchange would end last week were dashed as the index dropped 0.27 point to 629.55.

Volume declined sharply to 8,309,995 shares compared with 15,008,176 the preceding week. Part of this, however, could be attributed to the pre-July 4 holiday on Friday.

Equity Funding and Asamera Oil continued to head the most-active list. Equity Funding, trading 298,900 shares, closed at 31.25, down 5/8. Asamera Oil, with volume of 178,201, closed at 10 1/2, also off 5/8. Third most active was Deltona Corp., a Florida land development company. It lost 1/8 to close at 15 5/8, on 164,500 shares.

Several companies reported sharply lower earnings for the latest quarter. They included Polaron Products, maker of leisure goods and furniture, and Altmair Corp., fabricator of aluminum air frames and truck equipment.

The slump was also apparent in the over-the-counter market. The National Quotation Bureau index ended last Thursday at 294.88, down from 306.38 a week ago, ending Friday, and even sharper drop than the one occurring two weeks ago when the index stood at 316.75. The drop in two weeks was about 8 percent.

Mutual funds also felt the force of the continuing decline. The Arthur Lipper Corp. Growth Fund index dropped to 62.89, compared with 63.69 a week ago and 67.13 two weeks ago.

Over-Counter Market

NEW YORK (AP)—Weekly over-the-counter market listing of the high, low and last price and the change from the previous week's last sale. All quotations are for the nearest delivery month unless otherwise indicated. All quotations are for the nearest delivery month unless otherwise indicated. All quotations are for the nearest delivery month unless otherwise indicated.					NEW YORK (AP)—Weekly over-the-counter market listing of the high, low and last price and the change from the previous week's last sale. All quotations are for the nearest delivery month unless otherwise indicated. All quotations are for the nearest delivery month unless otherwise indicated. All quotations are for the nearest delivery month unless otherwise indicated.					NEW YORK (AP)—Weekly over-the-counter market listing of the high, low and last price and the change from the previous week's last sale. All quotations are for the nearest delivery month unless otherwise indicated. All quotations are for the nearest delivery month unless otherwise indicated. All quotations are for the nearest delivery month unless otherwise indicated.					NEW YORK (AP)—Weekly over-the-counter market listing of the high, low and last price and the change from the previous week's last sale. All quotations are for the nearest delivery month unless otherwise indicated. All quotations are for the nearest delivery month unless otherwise indicated. All quotations are for the nearest delivery month unless otherwise indicated.					NEW YORK (AP)—Weekly over-the-counter market listing of the high, low and last price and the change from the previous week's last sale. All quotations are for the nearest delivery month unless otherwise indicated. All quotations are for the nearest delivery month unless otherwise indicated. All quotations are for the nearest delivery month unless otherwise indicated.									
High	Low	Last	Chg	Net	High	Low	Last	Chg	Net	High	Low	Last	Chg	Net	High	Low	Last	Chg	Net	High	Low	Last	Chg	Net	High	Low	Last	Chg	Net
Browning Ind. 30	8 1/4	8 1/4	1/4	1/4	Browning Ind. 30	8 1/4	8 1/4	1/4	1/4	Browning Ind. 30	8 1/4	8 1/4	1/4	1/4	Browning Ind. 30	8 1/4	8 1/4	1/4	1/4	Browning Ind. 30	8 1/4	8 1/4	1/4	1/4	Browning Ind. 30	8 1/4	8 1/4	1/4	1/4
Brub. Beryllium 30	16 1/4	16 1/4	1/4	1/4	Brub. Beryllium 30	16 1/4	16 1/4	1/4	1/4	Brub. Beryllium 30	16 1/4	16 1/4	1/4	1/4	Brub. Beryllium 30	16 1/4	16 1/4	1/4	1/4	Brub. Beryllium 30	16 1/4	16 1/4	1/4	1/4	Brub. Beryllium 30	16 1/4	16 1/4	1/4	1/4
Buckbee Mearns 30	5 1/4	5 1/4	1/4	1/4	Buckbee Mearns 30	5 1/4	5 1/4	1/4	1/4	Buckbee Mearns 30	5 1/4	5 1/4	1/4	1/4	Buckbee Mearns 30	5 1/4	5 1/4	1/4	1/4	Buckbee Mearns 30	5 1/4	5 1/4	1/4	1/4	Buckbee Mearns 30	5 1/4	5 1/4	1/4	1/4
Bureau of American Reproductive 30	15 1/4	15 1/4	1/4	1/4	Bureau of American Reproductive 30	15 1/4	15 1/4	1/4	1/4	Bureau of American Reproductive 30	15 1/4	15 1/4	1/4	1/4	Bureau of American Reproductive 30	15 1/4	15 1/4	1/4	1/4	Bureau of American Reproductive 30	15 1/4	15 1/4	1/4	1/4	Bureau of American Reproductive 30	15 1/4	15 1/4	1/4	1/4
Burns & McDonnell 30	20 1/4	20 1/4	1/4	1/4	Burns & McDonnell 30	20 1/4	20 1/4	1/4	1/4	Burns & McDonnell 30	20 1/4	20 1/4	1/4	1/4	Burns & McDonnell 30	20 1/4	20 1/4	1/4	1/4	Burns & McDonnell 30	20 1/4	20 1/4	1/4	1/4	Burns & McDonnell 30	20 1/4	20 1/4	1/4	1/4
Butler Nat'l Bank 30	5 1/4	5 1/4	1/4	1/4	Butler Nat'l Bank 30	5 1/4	5 1/4	1/4	1/4	Butler Nat'l Bank 30	5 1/4	5 1/4	1/4	1/4	Butler Nat'l Bank 30	5 1/4	5 1/4	1/4	1/4	Butler Nat'l Bank 30	5 1/4	5 1/4	1/4	1/4	Butler Nat'l Bank 30	5 1/4	5 1/4	1/4	1/4
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(Continued on next page.)

Eurobonds

(Continued from Page 8)

The short-term arrangements are up for refinancing in the 1970 market.

Then again, Salomon Brothers & Hutzler estimates a spectacular 37 percent leap in short-term, unsecured commercial paper outstanding for U.S. corporations in the first six months of this year alone.

In Europe, it becomes much more difficult to pin down the size of the movement, but educated guesses put the amount of short to medium term dollar debt privately arranged this year at upwards of \$1 billion, well above previous years.

The question is what happens when this has to be turned over?

With this background, the bankruptcy proceeding of Four Seasons has apparently hit the eurobond market far out of proportion to its size and relationship to U.S. borrowers as a whole. Its eurobonds, nearly impossible to get a price on, were said by one dealer to be quoted 5 bid, 12 asked last week, compared with 8 bid, 10 hit by rumors that the firm has liquidity problems, dropped seven

points in the week to 45 bid, despite a company statement that the firm is back in the black this quarter and the fact that the stock last only 5/4 point over the week, to 11 1/2.

With discounted prices so prevalent in the market, some interest is beginning to appear in refinancing certain outstanding issues. Consider the case of International Controls Corp., a small, acquisition-minded U.S. firm.

ICC floated a \$25 million convertible issue, with a 5 1/2 percent coupon in 1968 (remember 1968 that was a nice year). They were convertible at \$63.50. The stock closed last week at \$13.50. The eurobond is quoted well under 30, when it is quoted at all.

So ICC is in the process of offering for each \$1,000 face value bond one \$600 new bond carrying 31 warrants exchangeable for the common stock at \$16 to \$25 a share, depending on the exercise date.

So far, ICC says it has commitments from holders of \$125 million worth of the 1968 bonds, compared with the minimum \$10 million they had set for themselves.

Teamsters' 13% Pay Rise Held Biggest Ever in U.S.

By Frank C. Porter

WASHINGTON, July 5 (WP).—A new national contract will bring nearly half a million members of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters annual pay increases averaging nearly 13 percent a year over 39 months.

It is believed to be the biggest percentage increase ever negotiated nationwide by a major labor union.

But the implications of the agreement concluded Friday go far beyond the pockets of the members.

It is a stunning blow to President Nixon's hopes of abating the fires of inflation.

The wage restraint for which Mr. Nixon pleaded in his economic speech two weeks ago seems more remote than ever. The \$1.86 in teamster hourly wage increases over 39 months is a target that leaders of other large unions—particularly the United Auto Workers, whose contract talks begin this summer—can ignore only at their peril.

Observers see heavy pressure on the Interstate Commerce Commission to grant the regulated trucking companies huge rate increases to offset this rise in wages. One industry source had annual increases of at least percent will be needed.

They also expect the giant gap in labor costs to speed the liquidation of tens of thousands of small trucking companies and the concentration of most of the business in a relatively few carriers.

Louis Peck, secretary-treasurer of Chicago Teamsters' local 705 and the man regarded as primarily responsible for pulling off the union coup, is suddenly a prime contender to succeed James R. Hoffa, still president of the country's largest union although he is in a federal penitentiary.

General vice-president Frank E. Fitzsimmons, operating head of the union in Hoffa's absence, is expected to stand for the job at next year's convention and here has been speculation about his challengers, if any.

Citing Faults in Design

Ford Drops Plan to Install Safety Airbags in '71 Models

By Jerry M. Flint

DETROIT, July 5 (NYT).—The Ford Motor Company, which had planned to put an airbag safety device in a '71 car, has abandoned the project because the device:

• Might have killed children in a car crash.

• Wrecked the instrument panel when it went off, even breaking the car windshield, which could lead to other injuries.

The airbag concept involves a bag, perhaps nylon, in the instrument panel or steering wheel hub, that fills with gas in a car accident, inflating and arching riders as they pitch forward and protecting them from death or serious injury.

The government's Highway Safety Bureau has proposed that airbags be in all cars by 1973. The automakers' makers are saying loudly that it cannot be done.

Ford engineers last year told engineers they planned the first airbag installations in the 1971 Mercury models, though the company never formally announced this.

In a speech recently, Stuart Frey, Ford's chief body engineer, conceded the plan existed but said the bag's testing revealed serious performance deficiencies in the design.

He meant abandoning the object for 1971 installation.

Danger to Children

One of the problems feared is that children standing on a car seat might be killed by a terrific force of the airbag as it filled up. New airbag signs indicate the danger to children "may no longer be a

problem," Mr. Frey said, but the instrument panel damage has increased and "could be a hazard after bag deployment and deflation in multiple impact collisions."

The company is also "back to ground zero" in attempting to develop a sensor that would blow up the bag in an accident, he said.

"Despite all the talk you hear, Ford is unaware of any supplier company which is in a position to manufacture airbag devices from production tooling," Mr. Frey said.

"It is obvious, therefore," he continued, "that a production validation program has not and cannot yet be initiated. What must be avoided at all costs, then, is letting enthusiasm cause premature installations of relatively unproven and inadequately developed airbag systems in future cars."

"Any system as potentially dangerous as the airbag if it inadvertently fires, especially in multiple impacts, must have a system-reliability better than spacecraft."

The production halt at the British subsidiary of General Motors Corp. reflects a shortage of components resulting from strikes at Joseph Lucas Industries Ltd. and other suppliers.

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The Outlook At Midpoint Of the Year

Lukewarm Prospect For Stocks, Economy

(Continued from Page 8)

to its present level of 680.14. Bryant M. Hanley, a portfolio manager for the \$1.1-billion Fundamental Investors Fund, said he felt the apparent peak of interest rates "is the most significant factor for the stock market," though it may be months yet before this helps stock prices.

While stock prices were moving narrowly this week in apathetic trading, the bond market was displaying a more confident tone, with prices rising and interest rates declining.

A Mixed Reaction

Except for an optimistic, unheeded forecast by prominent Wall Street economist that long-term interest rates had passed their peaks, there was little of a particularly dramatic or encouraging nature in the week's economic news. It was a mixed reaction.

Factory orders in May rose 2.6 percent, the most pronounced rise in eight months, and consumer installment debt for the same month increased by \$415 million, compared with April's advance of \$398 million.

Moreover, the unemployment rate for June showed a surprising decline to 4.7 percent from the 5 percent level of May, largely because of a big reduction in the civilian labor force.

These were offset by the 23 percent drop in construction contract awards during May, the eighth-year low in machine tool orders for the same month, the dip in new-car sales during the latter part of June and the lingering worry about the business liquidity situation.

Prediction on Interest

The investment banking community paid greater heed to the prediction of Albert M. Wajsbort, economist for the First Boston Corporation, that long-term interest rates should decline substantially over the coming months.

The credit markets have changed dramatically since June 17, the day President Nixon delivered his television address on the economy. Interest rates began declining just before the release, followed by a bit of a recovery after it and then began to move in tiny steps toward lower levels.

Over the last month, for instance, yields on high-grade utility issues have moved down from 9.50 percent to 9.15 percent and the bond buyers' index of tax-exempt bond yields has declined from its record of 7.12 percent level at the end of May to 6.79 percent this week.

For the first time in several years, there is a hard core of bond market analysts who believe the economy is now on the right track. They have concluded that inflation will lessen and interest rates will decline.

Stock Market Lower

The stock market closed generally lower, with the major averages showing a rather moderate movement in fairly light trading for the pre-holiday week.

Declines outnumbered advances in a ratio of better than two-to-one—1,092 issues ending the week with losses, 495 posting gains and 183 unchanged. A total of 437 stocks reached new lows for the year and only four set new highs.

Among the principal market yardsticks, only the Dow-Jones industrials scored a gain, and its advance was a mere 1.30 points to 689.14.

The New York Times combined average declined 4.67 to 389.68. The Standard & Poor's 500-stock index was down 0.55 to 72.92, and the New York Stock Exchange composite was off 0.38 to 39.54.

The lack of dramatic news developments and the wary attitude of investors restricted trading volume on the Big Board to 35.1 million shares for the week's four sessions, compared with 49.4 million for the five sessions of the preceding week.

Fifteen of the week's 20 most active issues showed minus signs, while three were unchanged and only two moved into higher territory. The losses ranged from fractions to more than 5 points.

New Cars Registered In Britain Show Rise

LONDON, July 5 (Reuters).—Figures released by the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders Friday show that new-car registrations in Britain rose to 266,000 in the first quarter of 1970 from 266,200 in the first quarter of 1969. The total includes greatly increased registration of imported cars at 32,300, compared with 24,000.

Bank Stock Quotations

Closing prices of the week's trading

Bank	High	Low	Last	Chg
Am Bank Corp.	30 1/2	30 1/4	30 1/2	0
Bank of America	30 1/2	30 1/4	30 1/2	0
Bank of New York	30 1/2	30 1/4	30 1/2	0
Bank of Montreal	30 1/2	30 1/4	30 1/2	0
Bank of Toronto	30 1/2	30 1/4	30 1/2	0
Bank of the South	30 1/2	30 1/4	30 1/2	0
Bank of the West	30 1/2	30 1/4	30 1/2	0
Bank of the Midwest	30 1/2	30 1/4	30 1/2	0
Bank of the North	30 1/2	30 1/4	30 1/2	0
Bank of the East	30 1/2	30 1/4	30 1/2	0
Bank of the South	30 1/2	30 1/4	30 1/2	0
Bank of the West	30 1/2	30 1/4	30 1/2	0
Bank of the Midwest	30 1/2	30 1/4	30 1/2	0
Bank of the North	30 1/2	30 1/4	30 1/2	0
Bank of the East	30 1/2	30 1/4	30 1/2	0
Bank of the South	30 1/2	30 1/4	30 1/2	0
Bank of the West	30 1/2	30 1/4	30 1/2	0
Bank of the Midwest	30 1/2	30 1/4	30 1/2	0
Bank of the North	30 1/2	30 1/4	30 1/2	0
Bank of the East	30 1/2	30 1/4	30 1/2	0
Bank of the South	30 1/2	30 1/4	30 1/2	0
Bank of the West	30 1/2	30 1/4	30 1/2	0
Bank of the Midwest	30 1/2	30 1/4	30 1/2	0
Bank of the North	30 1/2	30 1/4	30 1/2	0
Bank of the East	30 1/2	30 1/4	30 1/2	0
Bank of the South	30 1/2	30 1/4	30 1/2	0
Bank of the West	30 1/2	30 1/4	30 1/2	0
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Bank of the South	30 1/2	30 1/4	30 1/2	0
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Bank of the West	30 1/2	30 1/4	30 1/2	0
Bank of the Midwest	30 1/2	30 1/4	30 1/2	0
Bank of the North	30 1/2	30 1/4	30	

In 5-Set Struggle

Newcombe Beats Rosewall for Title

By Fred Tupper

WIMBLEDON, England, July 5 (AP)—John Newcombe has won his second Wimbledon singles title in four years.

The big well-built Australian slammed the door shut on Ken Rosewall yesterday in the closing stages after little Ken had set the center court on fire with a five-game burst for the fourth set after all but hope had gone.

Newcombe won, 5-7, 6-3, 6-2, 3-6, 6-1, in the first five-set final since Ted Schroeder defeated Jaroslav Drobný in 1959, and to his credit he hauled his wandering concentration together after the victory that had seemed certain began to fade in the gloom and drizzle.

Mrs. Billie Jean King, beaten in the 46-game classic by Mrs. Margaret Court for the women's crown yesterday, teamed with Rosie Casals to defeat Virginia Wade of Britain and Françoise Durr of France, 6-3, 6-3, and take their third doubles title here in the last four years.

Notable Age Gaps
It was heart-rending for Rosewall. The 35-year-old Australian was having what might be his last fling for the only major title that had escaped him. This was the third time he had reached the final, the first 16 years ago against Drobny and the second 14 years ago against Lew Had.

Those are prodigious age gaps in tennis, a game that makes such demands on speed, reflexes and stamina.

Rosewall reached the heights at a precarious 10 to take the Australian and French titles, and the sands of time seemed to have run out for him when Wimbledon became an open as he lost to Tony Ricken two years ago and Bob Lupton last year early in the championships.

Besides the handicap of age, Rosewall was no physical match for the 6-foot Newcombe. At 5-7 1/2 and 150 pounds, Ken must rely on the weapons that are peculiarly his, a backhand that flashes like lightning, a feathery touch on the job and the intelligence and imagination to create openings.

But Newcombe has mastered his trade. His bulldozing service is the most penetrating in tennis, his ground strokes strong and he covers court like an octopus, arms flailing about for remarkable gets.

A searing backhand gave him a chance for the service break in the second game and Rosewall was 0-40 on a running forehand at 4-40.

Watches a Point Drop
At 5-4 John spun a forehand through the middle that Ken surprisingly let go, and it seemed the battle to give him set point. A backhand volley off his shoe tops saved Rosewall, and a backhand put him at set point seconds later. He won it as Newcombe volleyed into the alley under pressure.

That devastating backhand gave the little man a break point again as the second set started, but scrambling to net he put a volley out.

Now he was in trouble. Again he watched a returnable forehand drop into the court, then he bungled a volley, stared at an-

other forehand that whipped by him and double faulted to trail, 2-4.

Three break points Ken had in the next game, once hoisting a wavering lob that plopped just behind the line as John wiped his forehead in relief.

Then the set was Newcombe's as he galloped up to punch a volley into the clear.

Again Rosewall had 3 points for the break in the second game of the third set, but Newcombe fobbed him off. Ken seemed discouraged, tugging around the baseline with head down and shoulders sagging.

A Miserable Game

Then Ken served a miserable game. He had his seventh double fault and pushed successive volleys into the net to lose the game at love and trail, 1-2. The next service was lost, too, as Newcombe came roaring up for the kill, and so was the third set.

As 3-4 Ken had gone from Rosewall's game and when he double faulted twice again to drop his service at the start of the fourth set, the match seemed over. Newcombe was completely in command, dominating the net and drilling his first serve in consistently.

Behind by 1-3 and 0-30, Rosewall suddenly took heart. He had 4 points running to keep his service, then ran amok, backhand forced, then a backhand streaked away and Ken was at love-40. He slipped his thigh and dug in. Then John double-faulted. Twelve points in succession for Rosewall as he got his second wind.

At 3-4 Ken had a break point in this exuberant mood he decided to go for it, whipping a backhand acutely through a hole. He served out masterfully to take the fourth set. Five games in a streak, match all even.

Newcombe Bears Down
Then Newcombe proved his mettle. A tough, brutal competitor, he bore down. He made the return, the serve, the volley, the backhand, the most prized title in tennis.

Sharon Walsh, the 18-year-old Californian who had played so beautifully to upset Patli Hogan, Helen Gourlay, and even led Miss Durr, 5-4 and 40-0 in women's play, took the junior title by beating M. Krasnina of the Soviet Union, 6-3.

Bobby Riggs, the champion here way back in 1959, teamed with Drobny to defeat Pancho Segura and George MacCall, the former United States Davis Cup captain, 6-2, 6-2, in the veterans' doubles final.

Miss Casals won her second title of the day when she and Romania's Ili Nastase won the mixed doubles, 6-3, 4-6, 9-7, from the Russian pair of Alex Metrevel and Olga Morozova.



COURT KING—Newcombe returns Ken Rosewall's shot.

Stewart Has Mechanical Woes

Rindt Victor in French Prix As Amon and Brabham Trail

CLERMONT-FERRAND, July 5 (Reuters)—Austrian Jochen Rindt in a Lotus-73 raced to his third Formula One victory of the season here today, overcoming car-sickness to take the French Grand Prix by a clear seven seconds at the Clermont circuit here. As favorite Jackie Stewart of Scotland and then the early leader, Belgian's Jackie Ickx and France's Jean-Pierre Beltoise, all dropped back or out of the race with mechanical trouble. Rindt swept into the lead with 12 of the 38 laps to go.

Despite a hard chase put up by New Zealand's Chris Amon in a works March, Rindt held on to his lead to win in the new record time of one hour, 55 minutes, 57 seconds, an average speed of 158.380 kilometers an hour (98.419 mph).

Australian Jack Brabham in a Brabham, driving here for the first time, snatched third place only inches ahead of New Zealand's Dennis Hulme in a McLaren.

Another close battle for fifth place was fought between Henri Pescarolo in a Matra-Simca, came in ahead of Dan Gurney in a McLaren, the last American to have won a grand prix, the French in 1964 at Rouen.

Rindt's victory was all the more admirable because he hates this circuit. Last year he had to retire because the continual switches made him sick.

The early part of the race was led by Ickx, who had set the fastest time in practice, but his flame-red Ferrari was closely followed all the way by the blue Matra of Beltoise.

The first big surprise came in the fifth lap when Stewart, last year's winner who had been holding third place, drove into the pits in a Ken Tyrrell-Matra. He lost three-quarters of a lap. He finished ninth.

With 10 laps to go, the race was split into three completely separate scraps for first, third and fifth place.

In the lead Amon was trying to make up lost ground on Rindt. Behind them Hulme was steadily catching up on Brabham, and further back Gurney was coming nearer and nearer to Pescarolo with every lap.

With five laps to go, it was apparent that only a mechanical fault could stop Rindt, but behind him, Brabham and Hulme and Pescarolo and Gurney were nose to tail.

But Brabham's greater experience saw him home into third place while Pescarolo just held off Gurney, although the American was within inches of him as they came into the Rosters hairpin.

Only 100 yards from the finishing line, for the last time.

OFFICIAL RESULTS
1. Jochen Rindt, Lotus, 1:55:57.00, average 158.380 kilometers an hour (98.419 mph).

2. Chris Amon, March, 1:56:04.61.
3. Jack Brabham, Brabham, 1:56:41.83.
4. Dennis Hulme, McLaren, 1:57:42.85.
5. Henri Pescarolo, Matra-Simca, 1:57:16.45.

6. Dan Gurney, McLaren, 1:57:16.85.
7. John Miles, Brabham, 1:58:17.15.
8. John Miles, Brabham, 1:58:44.77.
9. Jackie Stewart, March, 1:59:04.61.
10. Graham Hill, Lotus, one lap behind.

Allison Takes Firecracker
DAYTONA BEACH, Fla., July 5 (AP)—Donnie Allison, using a borrowed engine in his Ford, drove to victory yesterday in the Firecracker 400 when a Ford teammate, David Pearson, blew a tire 17 miles from the wire.

Bettenhausen Wins Michigan 200
CAMBRIDGE JUNCTION, Mich., July 5 (UPI)—Gary Bettenhausen won the Michigan 200 yesterday after Gordon Johncock, who had been leading nearly all the way, lost it in a sensational spinout with only nine laps to go. Johncock was not injured.

action. First prize money was \$116,000.

When Bill Williamson, Gyr's jockey, unsaddled after his winning ride, his face was beet red and he was utterly exhausted from trying to control the colt. Gyr stands well over 16 hands, with unusually long legs and the 3-year-old runs more like a 2-year-old making his first start.

Barometer Wins Suburban
NEW YORK, July 5 (UPI)—Barometer, a 10-year-old gelding, stumped himself a formidable distance campaigner in taking the \$110,000 Suburban Handicap at Aqueduct yesterday.

The 5-year-old gelding owned by Mrs. Marion R. Frankel won the mile-and-a-quarter test by 2 1/2 lengths, with Elmhurst's Verbalism second and Sigmond Sommer's third in the field of the 14th running of the famous event.

The result was a distinct surprise to the 53,124 customers who sent Barometer off as the complete outsider. As such Mrs. Frankel's representative paid \$22.40, covering the course in the commendable time of 2:01 1/5, under 111 pounds. The record for the stakes is the 1:59 3/5 posted by Dr. Fager, under 122 pounds, in taking the 1968 renewal.

Connaught Captures Eclipse
LONDON, July 5 (Reuters)—Jim Joel's 5-year-old Connaught, runner-up in the 1968 Spion Derby, won the \$22,515 Eclipse Stakes at Sandown Park yesterday after a near spill as the gates opened at the start of the race.

Connaught pitched forward and almost unsaddled his jockey, Sandy Barclay. But before a furlong of the 10-furlong trip had been recovered, Connaught was racing in front.

Connaught continued his torrid pace, holding off Karabas, the favorite, to win in course-record time of 2 minutes 6 seconds.

Sunday: Mets Beat Phillies; Swoboda Homers

Leo Is Fighting Mad as Cubs Lose to Bucs

CHICAGO, July 5 (AP)—Rich Taylor's two-run homer in the first inning launched rampaging Pittsburgh to a 5-2 victory over Chicago today in a game capped by a ninth-inning brawl involving Cubs' manager Leo Durocher and Pirate pitcher Dock Ellis.

Pirate umpire Nick Colosi summoned Durocher and Pirate manager Danny Murtaugh to the plate to try and control what seemed to be a budding bean-ball war in the ninth inning with Ellis at bat.

As the conference broke up, Durocher and Ellis exchanged words and within moments both dugouts emptied in a melee. No ejections were made and play was resumed after a few minutes.

Ellis' third home run of the season, following a leadoff single by Maitly Alou, was the 11th for the Pirates in the four-game series and 12th of the month, one more than they had in all of June. The Pirates, who've won 10 of the last 13, added an unearned run in the first on an error by Ron Santo and Gene Alley's run-scoring single and picked up two more in the fifth on singles by Alou and Roberto Clemente, a sacrifice fly by Al Oliver and a single by Manny Sanguillen.

Mets 5, Phillies 4
Ron Swoboda homered in the sixth inning and New York added two more runs in the seventh as the Mets beat Philadelphia, 5-4. Swoboda's shot, which broke a 2-2 tie, was his first home run and run batted in since May 31.

In the seventh, with winning pitcher Jerry Koosman touched off a two-run rally with the only hit of the inning a single by Tommie Agee that extended his hitting streak to 16 games. An error by reliever Dick Selma on an attempted sacrifice also helped.

Mets 5, Astros 1
Rookie Wayne Simpson held Houston hitless for six innings and finished with a four-hitter for his 10th consecutive victory as Cincinnati defeated the Astros, 5-1.

Simpson, unbeaten since April 24, struck out seven and walked two in bringing his record to 13-1.

Cardinals 6, Expos 3
Rich Allen whacked a two-run triple as St. Louis scored four runs in the eighth inning to beat Montreal, 6-3. The Cardinals went into the eighth trailing the Expos, 3-0.

Friday's Game:
Angels' Wright
No-Hits Athletics

ANAHEIM, Calif., July 5 (UPI)—Cyndy Wright was in a pitcher's heaven Friday night as he received accolades for hurling the first no-hitter in the American League and the second of the year in the majors.

The California Angels' southpaw reached the pinnacle in hurling a 4-0 victory over the Oakland Athletics Friday night.

It would have been a memorable occasion for Wright anyway. In pregame ceremonies he was inducted into the National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics Hall of Fame for his undergraduate pitching at Carson-Newman College in Jefferson City, Tenn.

In achieving his no-hitter, he walked three men and struck out one. The victory gave him a 12-5 won-lost record. He scored only one victory last year against eight losses.

The other no-hitter this year was pitched by Dock Ellis of the Pittsburgh Pirates against the San Diego Padres.

Wright will be lost to the Angels for two weeks. Dr. James H. E. reports to the California National Guard Aug. 1 for summer duty.

Friday's and Saturday's Line Scores

Friday's Games
NATIONAL LEAGUE

Pittsburgh 100 200 132-10 22 0
Chicago 100 200 132-10 22 0
St. Louis 100 200 132-10 22 0
Cincinnati 100 200 132-10 22 0
San Francisco 100 200 132-10 22 0
Los Angeles 100 200 132-10 22 0
New York 100 200 132-10 22 0
Milwaukee 100 200 132-10 22 0
Philadelphia 100 200 132-10 22 0
Montreal 100 200 132-10 22 0
Houston 100 200 132-10 22 0
San Diego 100 200 132-10 22 0

First Game
San Diego 100 200 132-10 22 0
Atlanta 100 200 132-10 22 0
Cincinnati 100 200 132-10 22 0
St. Louis 100 200 132-10 22 0
Cleveland 100 200 132-10 22 0
Pittsburgh 100 200 132-10 22 0
New York 100 200 132-10 22 0
Milwaukee 100 200 132-10 22 0
Philadelphia 100 200 132-10 22 0
Montreal 100 200 132-10 22 0
Houston 100 200 132-10 22 0
San Diego 100 200 132-10 22 0

Second Game
San Diego 100 200 132-10 22 0
Atlanta 100 200 132-10 22 0
Cincinnati 100 200 132-10 22 0
St. Louis 100 200 132-10 22 0
Cleveland 100 200 132-10 22 0
Pittsburgh 100 200 132-10 22 0
New York 100 200 132-10 22 0
Milwaukee 100 200 132-10 22 0
Philadelphia 100 200 132-10 22 0
Montreal 100 200 132-10 22 0
Houston 100 200 132-10 22 0
San Diego 100 200 132-10 22 0

Third Game
San Diego 100 200 132-10 22 0
Atlanta 100 200 132-10 22 0
Cincinnati 100 200 132-10 22 0
St. Louis 100 200 132-10 22 0
Cleveland 100 200 132-10 22 0
Pittsburgh 100 200 132-10 22 0
New York 100 200 132-10 22 0
Milwaukee 100 200 132-10 22 0
Philadelphia 100 200 132-10 22 0
Montreal 100 200 132-10 22 0
Houston 100 200 132-10 22 0
San Diego 100 200 132-10 22 0

Fourth Game
San Diego 100 200 132-10 22 0
Atlanta 100 200 132-10 22 0
Cincinnati 100 200 132-10 22 0
St. Louis 100 200 132-10 22 0
Cleveland 100 200 132-10 22 0
Pittsburgh 100 200 132-10 22 0
New York 100 200 132-10 22 0
Milwaukee 100 200 132-10 22 0
Philadelphia 100 200 132-10 22 0
Montreal 100 200 132-10 22 0
Houston 100 200 132-10 22 0
San Diego 100 200 132-10 22 0

Fifth Game
San Diego 100 200 132-10 22 0
Atlanta 100 200 132-10 22 0
Cincinnati 100 200 132-10 22 0
St. Louis 100 200 132-10 22 0
Cleveland 100 200 132-10 22 0
Pittsburgh 100 200 132-10 22 0
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Philadelphia 100 200 132-10 22 0
Montreal 100 200 132-10 22 0
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San Diego 100 200 132-10 22 0

Saturday's Games
NATIONAL LEAGUE

Pittsburgh 100 200 132-10 22 0
Chicago 100 200 132-10 22 0
St. Louis 100 200 132-10 22 0
Cincinnati 100 200 132-10 22 0
San Francisco 100 200 132-10 22 0
Los Angeles 100 200 132-10 22 0
New York 100 200 132-10 22 0
Milwaukee 100 200 132-10 22 0
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Montreal 100 200 132-10 22 0
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First Game
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Atlanta 100 200 132-10 22 0
Cincinnati 100 200 132-10 22 0
St. Louis 100 200 132-10 22 0
Cleveland 100 200 132-10 22 0
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Montreal 100 200 132-10 22 0
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San Diego 100 200 132-10 22 0

Second Game
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Atlanta 100 200 132-10 22 0
Cincinnati 100 200 132-10 22 0
St. Louis 100 200 132-10 22 0
Cleveland 100 200 132-10 22 0
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Fourth Game
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